









Original Correspondence.

VENTILATING COAL MINES.

My plan to assist 100,000 cubic feet of return air per minute from workings with greater velocity without the use of the ordinary furnace, and to erect near the top of the upcast pit a steam-engine, &c., with a cylinder 15 in. in diameter, blowing cylinder 40 in. diameter, 5 ft. high, and boiler to work the same at 40 lbs. pressure. This will suffice for 1500 cubic feet of atmospheric air per minute through an heating apparatus into the upcast shaft to any distance requisite, with a pressure of 14 lb. per square in. This 1500 cubic feet of air so heated to 800° will be thereby expanded to 3000 cubic feet. To convey this into the upcast shaft a pipe would be suitably made from a 1-in. iron plate 10-in. diameter, as light and portable. The cost of erecting the whole for a 10 fathoms pit, will be about 800l., and maintaining same per day of 10 hours, inclusive of two men's wages, about 15s.

It has been stated to me that this air, applied as proposed, would fill up the space in the upcast, and hinder the free course of return air from the workings, but as heated air has a known tendency to rise upwards, there is no fear it would become stagnant at 800°. By a constant flow of this heated air, the upcast shaft would become much heated, and no cold, upon furnace principles, would entice, rather than check, the return air at that point. At all events, the propelling powers of this air are so great they are not to be computed by the same ratio as the furnace; it will be more economical, safer, and always ready to act after an explosion, and the furnace is rendered useless. It must be admitted the heat of this will be destructive to the wood work in the upcast shaft, but other substances are now adopted to obviate this. I would recommend workmen to pass up or down such upcast shaft under this system when in use.

March 22. R. LANCASTER.

MINING IN SOMERSET.

I observe you use the expression "lean ores of Westbury" in your Journal. I beg to send you the produce of *raw ore*, out of the furnace, for the last quarter of a year, which if you please to insert in your next I shall be obliged.

G. C. GREENWELL.

QUANTITY OF ORE USED, AND METAL PRODUCED, FOR 13 WEEKS, ENDING MARCH 12, 1859.—

	Raw ore used.	Metal produced.
1858. Week ending Dec. 18	297 2	101 10
1859. Fortnight ending Jan. 1	610 7	204 0
" " " " " " " "	598 13	209 0
" " " " " " " "	629 9	216 10
" " " " " " " "	649 11	223 0
" " " " " " " "	689 16	204 10
" " " " " " " "	614 12	218 0
Total	3989 10	1375 10

A ratio of 28 cwts. to make a ton, or 34½ per cent. from the furnace.—G. C. G.

THE NEW IRON DISTRICT, SOUTH WALES.

I have seen the Llanharry Iron Mine alluded to in your Journal. I have been over the district three or four times, and, as far as I am able to judge from what I saw, and the information obtained from persons well acquainted with those parts, I am sure it is a property much to be desired. The Irish and French markets can be supplied with coal from that district, owing to its contiguity to Cardiff, at from 1s. to 2s. per ton less than any other collieries I am acquainted with. The iron mine is so plentiful, that with an adequate capital properly applied a quantity may be mined almost equal to all the requirements of the trade, at a fabulously low price. I venture to predict that this part of the country must eventually prove the most productive in Wales. I herewith beg to send you a copy of the analysis of the iron ore, which may be of use to "X. Y. Z." and others interested.—March 17. DAVID LLOYD.

COPY OF ANALYSIS OF IRON ORE AT LLANHARRY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Peroxide of iron	77.88	80.43	82.79
Peroxide of iron	80.673	81.972	82.265
Manganese	—	—	—
Phosphorus	—	—	—
Iron pyrites	0.143	trace	—
Alumina	—	—	—
Lime	—	—	—
Silica	—	—	—
Water	10.385	7.90	2.261
Organic matter	—	—	—
Total	99.065	100.335	99.152
Percentage of metallic iron	62.528	63.606	68.620
Average per cent. of iron in three samples	—	—	61.551

The water was estimated after drying at 120° Fahr.—Swansea, July 19.

BLENDING AND SPELTER.

The letter of Mr. Jowett, Swansea (inserted in last week's Journal), is another corroborative proof of the interest excited amongst metal men and consumers respecting these articles. Last week I stated that I had obtained some valuable information on the subject, which I beg now to send your readers. I received a most courteous letter from a person engaged in zinc perforation, who corrected the error into which I had fallen from the reasons stated in my first communication; he not only kindly showed me over the works, explaining every process in the most lucid and instructive manner. To my surprise I found many thousands of pounds worth of machinery employed in the manufacture, and he explained to me the adaptation to which I had never before seen or heard of. I saw tools for piercing the sheets of zinc, many of which cost hundreds of pounds for cutting a single pattern; these, from their delicacy of construction, not only require a mathematically correct construction, the like being male and female, and the fitting so exact as to prevent any leakage in cutting, the surfaces are perfectly smooth and clean, the rapidity with which the work is executed is astonishing; but even very sectional part of each die requires steel of a different quality and temper from the other, or their small circumference would not stand the wear for a moment. At these works every species of zinc work is carried to the greatest perfection yet attained, neither talent or expenses being spared in the undertaking. I was shown all the various descriptions of zinc and zinc, both British and foreign; the inferiority of the former made apparent by practical proof, the article (like its makers) was brittle, and would not bear bending or utilising; with the greatest difficulty it could be worked up into the most inferior applications; consequently only a few barrels containing 5 cwts. each were lying about, and these neglected, the state of the casks evidencing a long quiescence in their present situations; whilst around were scores of casks of the foreign zinc, nearly all new, showing that they, at all events, had not been laid by.

On enquiry I found the difficulty lay not so much in the quality of the British ore of zinc as in the carelessness of the smelters and rollers of the material; that, could the home produce be obtained of suitable quality, the demand would be vastly extended; "For," said the manufacturer, "I cannot get zinc of certain qualities as fast as I alone can consume, owing frequently to delay or neglect orders in consequence! The supply of foreign ore is falling off, and the demand for consumption increases to such an extent that a gentleman from the company by whom I am supplied was over in Wales a short time since to select a site for smelting zinc on their improved principle, and to select some British zinc mines to supply of calamine and blende!"

Will you have some reference to Messrs. Vivian's purchase at Britton? It will be policy on the part of our smelters to keep out the foreign zinc as long as they can; as surely as the zinc is produced to a person to suit the world's market a change will come over the manufacture and in the price of jack, too. It is proved beyond doubt that our zinc is at least equal, if not superior, to the continental; a cargo sent from North of Spain to Swansea only obtained an offer of about 12. 12s. per cwt. whilst at other works it realised nearly double that price; so that either our zinc could not be understood, or a great profit required.

See by the Journal that a great outcry is made of a discovery in Germany of some zinc ore yielding from 20 to 30 per cent., whilst that from the French, Pennine, Retallack, Miners, Fongoch, and other zinc mines, if fully dressed, will double that percentage; and their supply is illimitable, so much so, that from one of these mines it can be put free on board at less than 1d. per ton, and yield a profit. Overtures will be made from proprietors of this mine to those in the company alluded to, when I become a staple of the world's commerce, and will cause a reversal of procedure on the part of the French Government, who exclude zinc

wholly from their imports to encourage their home producers, when, as a matter of course, they shut themselves out of the competition for the bulk of consumption, the only true benefit to the smelter, the miner, or the land proprietor. We shall all hail with delight the advent of these strangers, who may, and probably will, like the Flemings of old, transport a profession which the energy of the British character has made the grand commodity of her swarming cities in Yorkshire.

It is really astonishing that the monopoly, and consequent wealth, of a certain branch of British industry should have been allowed so long to trammel her true interests. Let us hope that a better day is dawning, and that jack mines will assume their due position, to the great advantage of their adventurers, their miners, their proprietors, and the public generally. That such is the case I firmly believe it may be all for the best, and that avarice may meet its own reward.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

THE ST. COLUMB DISTRICT.

SIR,—The reworking of Penhale Moor under the management of Capt. H. Grose I see is publicly announced. At this I feel assured many persons will rejoice, as it will probably solve a much vexed question, whether in the geological strata of Cornwall, *similes similia sunt*; for hitherto no trial of the fact has been made in this locality, though the attempts, improperly called mining, have indicated splendid results at the depths reached in the several undertakings. The Penhale Moor was formerly wrought for tin. The lodes of several minerals are likewise known to traverse the site, including that of the once celebrated Barton Mine. Now, antecedently the mine being brought before the public, or the prospectus issued, it will be fair to offer a few speculative opinions on the subject, deriving data from the geological strata in which the mines surrounding are situated. I shall then certainly avoid the charge of landing a mine from any but fair and scientific deductions. I do so from conviction that the St. Columb and the St. Columb district has not yet received the amount of attention and development it deserves, whether the constituent rocks or the partial trials be considered.

The mine which is now to be the subject of consideration is one of a group situated a few degrees north of west of the great granite at Fatwork Hill, a spit of which protrudes into the parish of St. Kender, near the tin mine of Chyprase. The junction of the granite with the hills may be easily detected, even by the coach traveller, just above the Blue Anchor, on the road to Truro, where a remarkable fine lode (the old Barton) is distinctly seen. My attention was called to this many years ago, and my impression was such as to induce an application for the sett of the mine and ground adjacent, having procured a company and funds ample for the purpose, but I found the lord of the manor immovably determined not to grant. The Barton Mine was well known to have been exceedingly rich during its working in 1825, and a year or two before and after, the sales at the ticketings being indubitable evidence. The mine is only a few hundred fathoms from this junction, and the hills are traversed by a series of cross-courses. The mine was not abandoned for poverty, *per se*, but from the gross mismanagement and extravagance practised, and still retains the reputation of being formerly more like an hotel than a place of business—the counting-house, of course, being the same referred to.

The next mine to which I would refer is the Chyprase, whose recent working and management have been the theme of so much and such decided opinion, that if I chose to express one I should say the mine has not had a fair trial for adventurers' purposes. Large quantities of tin have undoubtedly been returned and sold. By whom? will be asked by those who embarked their capital. At a distance deemed in mining most appropriate a mine, called *Wheal Cock*, was wrought for copper. This mine produced considerable quantities, was provided with an inadequate engine and a poor proprietor, fell into arrears with the lords and everybody else, cut a fine lode with plenty of water, which they could not pump, and so fell through; though, let any unprejudiced miner go over the old burrows, and he will say that finer ground cannot be seen for tin and copper. South, at a greater distance, is the lead-bearing strata, abounding in light blue limestones and shales. On the east of the Penhale the ground rises towards an old work, called the Parker Mine, whose extent is proved by the remaining burrows. These give evidence of having been wrought to a very shallow extent, but over a great area. The former wealth of these mines is still locally proverbial. Near this is the Hallow, where I have myself tested many lodes, and found in them; in the great granite are the Fatwork and Wheal Virtue Mines, the fame of which is so recent that it would be adding insult to injury to make reflections. Suffice it to say, a bird cannot fly without wings, nor can a mine be wrought effectively by bankrupt proprietors. The adjoining mine, which was properly wrought, enriched all its owners, as the Messrs. Carne, Halse, and others well know; in short, the whole range abounds in tin lodes, few of which have been tried to any extent without success. The Penhale sett lies in what miners term a pan of ground, facing a little west if anything, and is in the exact position some western men who have their crotchets on the east and west of granite ranges would call beautiful.

The reason why I became so well acquainted with the site is from the simple circumstance that I tried to obtain the sett when disappointed of the Barton. I found several men who had worked there, from whom I learnt that the mine is every way worthy of a trial—that the lodes are large and strong, containing leaders of tin from 1 to 6 in. wide, nearly solid; these will produce 14 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks of work, and some as much as 1 ton of tin to 20 sacks—that a lode is now standing in the end worth 400 per ton, and that they would engage to work on tribute, and bind themselves for a period to do so, at 6d. in the lb.

Now, Sir, a few years since, I ventured to express a decided opinion on this locality through the medium of your Journal; in my views I was seconded by a party dating from St. Columb. The severe ordeal through which mining has had to pass since then has probably prevented exploration. Better times, I trust, have arrived, and prejudices both on the part of the public and of landed proprietors is on the wane, when this district shall have fair play, as it deserves from its geological and mineralogical constitution.

Since the days of old Barton, Parker, Hallow, and Co., a vast change has come over the country, and the old mine, which was my former attempt, I found an old gentleman farmer who had taken the carriage of the ore and materials, he assured me that the foundation of his ample property had been derived from this source. Now a railway from Newquay through the entire district renders this serious item one of comparatively no moment.

Capt. Grose I have known for many years; he and his family are old tin streamers and miners. His antecedents have earned for him golden opinions for integrity and disinterestedness. During his occupancy of Penhale he has so worked that mine as to make it pay its expenses, and yield a profit, despite carelessness and ignorant committees and inefficient agencies, through which the mine will be so transmuted as to render it sale *a sine qua non*. Under these circumstances, I am glad to see Capt. Grose has been selected to the arrangement of this property, feeling satisfied that its prosecution will lead to more attention being attracted to the St. Columb and the St. Kender districts.

March 23. GEORGE HENWOOD.

HEMATITE DEPOSITS OF LLANTRISANT, GLAMORGAN.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 5th inst. enquiries are made respecting the remarkable deposits of hematite found at or near the town of Llantrisant, in the county of Glamorgan, and contiguous to the South Wales Railway. In reply, I beg to state that the nature of the queries embrace a range extensive enough to employ a mining engineer's attention for at least a month. In the meantime, let me pray "X. Y. Z." to take a trip to the *locus in quo*, and satisfy himself of the substantial reality of one of the most wonderful geological phenomena in the British Isles, a faint description of which I shall endeavour to give him. At Llantrisant is the outcrop of the southern basalt of the South Wales mineral basin, the highly elevated old town being situated on top of the ridge of rocky hills which fringe the coal field from Swansea to Glamorgan, as the Penarth rocks, in stratified beds, which is the group of rocks which so much in repute at Cardiff. At the base of the precipitous eminence is a lowland district, 400 ft. at least depressed below the town, but of a very undulating character. Here underlies the lower group of coals, clayland ironstone, blackband, and fire-clays, worked at Cwm Brann, Hanson's, Risco, and Ford's Pyle Collieries, &c., uniformly dipping northwards at an angle of 45° from the horizontal plane towards the trough or synclinal axis of the mineral field. Southwards, or towards the Bristol Channel seaboard, is a stretch of several miles in width, and extending as a skirting from Portskewitt to Kenfig. The upper layers of stratified beds in this district are of the Permian formation, and of an epoch long posterior to that of the old red sandstone, carboniferous limestone, and coal field outcrop on which it rests. This newer formation of dolomite, magnesian limestone, and new red sandstone shales prevails throughout the district, and as we go from Llantrisant towards Bridgend it becomes overlaid with lias limestone; and further west still, between Bridgend and Pyle, the whole is capped with oolitic freestone, upon which some valuable quarries are opened for grindstone, ornamental, and monumental purposes. Beneath the dolomite, and overlying the magnesian limestone, is found the hematite vein, and the average of the several assays and analyses show a metallic base of less than 50 per cent. of iron, and the rest is silica, and the ore is one of the finest isolated deposits in Great Britain, containing an average of 95 per cent. of peroxide of iron, which is equivalent to 66-5 per cent. of metallic base.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, says "There were two fair parks by south of Llantrisant now unimpaired and without decay. There is *free* now made in one of these parks named *Gilnig*." Furthermore, in a paper read before the Mechanics' Institute at Newport, some 16 years ago, and published in the columns of your valuable Journal, the existence of hematite in the locality under notice is specially remarked and pointed out; moreover, the site of no less than six works in the vicinity testify, together with the discovery of an unfortunate inhumed skeleton and its osseous shroud (now in the Ebbw Vale Museum), that iron was manufactured there on a rather extensive scale for that day. Mr. Vaughan, of Rheola, reopened the mine referred to by Leland, and works it opencast, the hematite being found in one solid stratum, between dolomite and magnesian limestone, 60 feet in thickness. Adjoining this is the Hendy Mine (50 feet thick) on the lands of the Marquis of Bute, and is now worked by the lessees. Messrs. Thurlow, Noyes, and Crawley have commenced operations with the view of sinking on Cas Salt to the depth of Mr. Vaughan's mine. Close by, the Earl of Shrewsbury and his solicitor, Mr. Topham, are sinking on his lordship's farms. Ben. Andrews and Lowry, Messrs. William Evans (brother to H. M. Inspector of Coal Mines) and Worthington, Jun., are likewise preparing for a deep winning of hematite on Lord Bute's property. Messrs. Smith, Jayne, and Vaughan are erecting an engine on Hendroewen with the view of proceeding more vigorously with their 30-in. pit, which was bored 18 ft. in hematite. As the site of this pit is near the trough of the small basin formed by the newer formation and right over the coal measures, it tends to indicate the existence of a vast area of mineral yet to be discovered. Contiguous to the latter mine is a tract of mineral, and I can say, without fear of contradiction, that unequalled in Great Britain, known as the Tremadoc and Llanharry estates. A score of trial pits testify the existence of first-class hematite; two pits partially sunk and a slope-drift in embryo are now done as an instalment of the more effective winning of not less than eight seams of coal adapted for iron manufacturing purposes, of an aggregate thickness of 50 feet, amongst which is the famous Black Band Vein and Ford's Oslow, both first-class house and steam coals; the hematite reposes between dolomite and magnesian limestone, so that here the lessees have ample means at hand for the purpose of fluxing ores in smelting. No furnaces have been yet erected, neither am I aware of its being seriously contemplated, although such another site for the purpose can be hit upon by the lessees. Blackband of best kind underlies the country, interstratified together with the clayland ironstone, between the several coal seams. One gentleman (Mr. Price) has a steam-engine and 35-in. pit at work upon the blackband alone, and it is conveyed to Briton Ferry, Blaenau, and other iron-works, in both the raw and roasted state for use. Again, at Llantrisant Station is the junction of the South Wales and Ely Valley Railways (the latter is a line of eight miles in length, with branches); by this medium the best coke or coaling coal in Europe could be got, as well as blackband and clay-balls, or veins of ironstone, with which the valley abounds. The finest and largest property in iron is, however, the site of the Penarth works, the Penarth (stable?) who could not eat the hay himself, nor suffer the ox who could to eat thereof.

Preparatory to "X. Y. Z." journey to Llantrisant (for a journey it must be after he

minds this letter), he must draw his own inferences as to the other minutiae of information he requires, and I wish him a pleasant trip. MINING CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STAR OF GREAT."

MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND—EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE CAPITAL.

SIR,—I feel pleased that my previous observations have been honoured by a place in your valuable Journal, and more so that you have so ably pointed out the ground to be derived from the sulphur deposits of Wicklow, if manufactured in Ireland. Surely your remarks will have their due weight, and awaken the dreamy capitalists of this country. I was much surprised to hear, and from one who I believe to be well informed, that the large sum of two millions of pounds, varying from 20l. to 500l. in amount, are lying dormant in the Bank of Ireland, the depositors receiving but small amount of interest thereon, as they say, "venture into any commercial or other speculation here." Yet these persons, from my own knowledge, often express their delight to see the mining and other interests of their country prosper; and this brings me to mining again. For some years past the General Mining Company of Ireland shares have been quoted at a very low figure, far, far below their intrinsic value. Suddenly a reaction comes, some old *leagues*, which had remained unnoticed for 40 years, are found to contain a mine ore, hitherto thought worthless. How many mines in this country abound in this ore I need not mention, and how many old heaps are still to be seen grass grown, and how many roads sparkle for miles with cast away zinc; yes, and lead too. Perhaps you think I exaggerate; no, for many of my friends are mining men, and I confess I have dabbled, and successfully too, in mining, and shall continue so to do. Thus, then, I have wandered much over this and other lands, and having seen the care taken of this metal, was astonished to see it so wasted here. I could mention more than one or even two mines now in operation in this country which abound in this ore; and on one, hundreds of tons are already at surface, mixed with lead ore, only requiring dressing, and I feel certain, from the remarks of the practical friend who pointed it out to me, would pay a great profit if carefully washed and sent to market. I have just heard, from undoubted authority, that the applications for shares in the Carysfort royalty exceed by double the amount of shares into which the mine is divided. Surely, then, we have room for another scheme here. Let it, then, be for the manufacture of Irish ore in Ireland; and why not the fact be compressed Irish ore and charcoal? I shall conclude by thanking you, Sir, as every Irish man ought who has his country's wealth at heart, for your liberal and powerful efforts to bring Ireland's mineral resources before the public.

Kingstown, March 17. H. HENKINS.

THE OLD CARNON STREAM.

SIR,—In the Journal of March 12 I read the remarks of Mr. G. Henwood on the above ancient works; and perhaps a few plain and simple comments may not be unacceptable from one who not only lived close to its shores, but was also engaged under the last company for a period of more than six years, and helped to strip the old works of its tin, timber, tramroads, &c., when last abandoned.

Mr. Henwood observes that it was not the small quantity of tin found, but dissension in council—the low price of tin, and, I may add, bad management in carrying on the operations—were the causes of its abandonment. It is a well-known fact that the tin is found on the shelf of the rock, and in the hollows of which the greatest deposits exist. I have myself found in some of these hollows as much as a whim kibble could contain of pebbles, from the size of a pin's head to 20 lb. weight, of nearly clean black tin; and unless great care is taken, and strict watch set on the men, these deposits will be (as I have known to be the case) left behind and entirely lost, and especially if the works be carried on according to the last system of working, when the greater part of the levels and stripping pieces were wrought by the outcrop for as long as the men could have their levels and stripping pieces measured, they cared but little about the tin, consequently more than one-third of the tin was lost. As to the tin existing in remunerative quantities, there is no doubt; and as regards the quality, there can be no dispute. But should any company resume its working, it ought to be carried on on quite a different principle to what it was when last wrought.

Mr. Henwood also remarks that gold is known to exist there. To the truth of this I can also add my testimony, as I have seen with the dresser nuggets of gold (found while clearing the tin) from the size of a pin's head to that of a horse bean.

Mr. Henwood also remarks that if ore were taken in the course of the operations, he had no doubt but lodes containing other minerals would be found. As to the existence of other mineral lodes in the bed of the channel there is no doubt, as I have myself seen a lead lode about the middle of the channel, a little below Holywyn House, from which I have seen broken stones of lead ore of ½ cwt., which I was told at the time would produce 75 per cent. of lead, and upwards of 20 ozs. of silver to the ton. The old party made an attempt to prove the lode, but owing to the quantity of water, and the great pressure on the timber from above, they, after sinking some 9 or 10 feet, were obliged to abandon it, although the lode still continued good. There are several more still alive who, having worked there for many years, might give additional information on this important subject, which, indeed, would only be the duty of those who could speak from experience.

Carmarthen United Mines, St. Cleer, South Wales, March 19. ROBERT SANDERS.

WEST BASSET v. SOUTH FRANCES MINES.

SIR,—Your readers cannot have failed to notice in your Journal from time to time the progress of this litigation. It has been frequently reported that West Basset was the cause of it; and it has been as often said that South Whael Frances was. It is well known that the former contended for a boundary line drawn from the south of John Vincent's house, the latter insisting on a line from the north; and it having occurred to many that litigation might have been avoided by adopting a middle course, I was induced to go to the West Basset office, and made through the lengthy correspondence between the two committees, and now enclose the concluding portion of the last letter from West Basset, and the answer from South Frances. This speaks for itself, and by inserting the same in your valuable Journal, you will oblige

T. BUSSELL.

117, Crawford-street, Portman-square.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF SOUTH FRANCES MINES. GENTLEMEN,—It is not, however, our desire to push matters to extremities; and in order to avoid any necessity for either party to appeal to courts of law to confirm the particular views each may entertain, we were prepared, without admitting any right on the part of South Frances, but in deference to the opinion of Mr. Marriott, as the representative of the grantor, and we are willing still to adopt for the southern boundary between the two mines, instead of your proposal, the line laid down by that gentleman in 1854, and then agreed to, though now repudiated (not rightly, we submit) by yourselves. And by way of manifesting the strongest disposition on our parts to settle the question, and preserve the friendly relations between the two mines which have hitherto existed, we are prepared, by way of further concession, under the belief that the encroachment on the part of South Frances was purely accidental, not to ask for any account of, or participation in, the proceeds of the ore raised south of Mr. Marriott's line, but the net proceeds of the ore on the north side only.

Frederick a principle of concession to the doubts and uncertainties which invariably attend law and its ruinous consequences—a litigation ending, perhaps, only with your losses, honest questions being proverbially guinea or wealth to the legal profession—proposing suit upon suit, and cross suit upon cross suit, between the respective grantees, and what would be infinitely worse for both parties, between the grantees and their grantees, until the dividends become diverted from the pockets of the adventurers to those of the barrister and lawyer, we are led to hope and believe that you will not decline to agree to concessions, which, in our honest opinion and belief, are alike honourable to the adventurers of South Frances and West Basset Mines.

W. A. THOMAS, W. C. SMITH, W. A. BUCKLEY, committee appointed by the West Basset adventurers.

February 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN.—This has been the first opportunity the committee have had of considering your letter of Feb. 28. We will not enter again upon the questions, as our former letter, in answer to your remarks, and particularly with reference to the legal question, upon which we ventured to suggest that you might accept of our proposal. You appear to us not to rely on any legal opinion, but to consider it simply on grounds of supposed expediency, in the correctness of which we do not acquiesce.

Our reply, therefore, under the circumstances, must be brief. We must decline to accept the terms of compromise proposed by you, and unless the line of boundary suggested by us be adopted, the matter must cease to be one of negotiation. We would add, however, that if, as we collect from your letter, the past does, in your opinion, at all form an honest question, being proverbially guinea or wealth to the legal profession—proposing suit upon suit, and cross suit upon cross suit, between the respective grantees, and what would be infinitely worse for both parties, between the grantees and their grantees, until the dividends become diverted from the pockets of the adventurers to those of the barrister and lawyer, we are led to hope and believe that you will not decline to agree to concessions, which, in our honest opinion and belief, are alike honourable to the adventurers of South Frances and West Basset Mines.

H. WILLIAMS, R. P. BRAD, J. HARVEY, J. DENNIS, J. RICHARDS, H. ORTLEY, J. RILEY, the committee of the South Whael Frances adventurers.

South Whael Frances, March 16, 1857.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ASHBURTON UNITED MINES. SIR,—Mr. T. Gillford's reply is just what all must have expected, by way of refuting such a clear statement as my last; in fact, a few minutes will prove it so. And it would be folly in any sane man of standing to waste valuable time in attempting to reply to such a letter.—Wells, March 22. NICHOLAS KENNEL.

LADY BERTHA MINE.—In compliance with the resolution passed at the last general meeting, the committee of management have had the mine inspected by Capt. Richards, of the Hington Down Mines, whose report is appended; and we have much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders upon its favourable character:—

Hington Down Consols, March 19.—W. Richards: Agreeably with your request, I have carefully inspected the mine, and beg to hand you the following observations thereon:—As you are already fully acquainted with the position and extent of the sett, I presume I need not enter into a description of the same, but will at once commence with the underground department.—Moyle's Engine-Shift: This shaft has been sunk from surface on the course of the lode to the 20, the lode in which from the surface down was found to be on the average 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, chlorite, capel, fluate of lime, with a small proportion of rich copper ore. A little below the 20 the lode reversed its underlie, caused by the south lode having come into the shaft, at which point a good deposit of copper ore was met with, and the lode continuing good for 4 or 5 fathoms below the junction. The main lode having been thrown out of its regular course, or bearing, the shaft has been continued from the above point, to its present depth in the country, south of the lode of the same angle on which it was commenced. The 41, or bottom level, has been driven altogether 10 fathoms—6 fathoms east, and 4 fathoms west of cross-cut, the lode averaging throughout about 5 feet wide, composed of strong capel, quartz, peash, mudiic, and some copper ore—a very promising lode, and cannot fail, in my opinion, to become profitably productive in depth. The 30 is driven east about 30 fathoms, and west 36 fathoms, the lode varying from 4½ to 6 feet wide; in this driving good deposits of ore have been passed through, but very little has been done in the back of this level as yet. This ground is now, however, available, and can be taken away advantageously. In the present and of the 30 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, with a leader of good ore on the south wall, worth at least 20l. per fathom—a very kindly end. The lode in the 30 east is just now small, but showing every indication of improvement. The 20, east of shaft, is driven 56 fathoms on the course of the lode, and for the present suspended; the ground in the back of this level has been taken away by the former workers. At about 30 fathoms east of shaft a winze (Gray's) is being sunk in the bottom of the 30 east, and is down 2½ fathoms, the lode in which is 2 to 3 feet wide, and for the length (3 ft.) will yield 8 tons of ore, or say about 50l., per fathom at the present standard. The 30, west of shaft, is driven to within 6 fathoms of the boundary, and consequently suspended; in the bottom of this level three winzes have been sunk, and communicated to the level below. As the ground is now divided into sections by those winzes, it will be taken away to a very good advantage for future samplings. I would here observe that there are two stopes, one east and the other west of Carter's winze, in the bottom of the level, averaging 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In addition to the stopes, there are these



pitched working, at an average tribute of 11s. 6d. in 11. In conclusion, I beg to congratulate you on your promising property you possess, and I have no hesitation in saying that your present returns may be maintained without doing injustice to the mine, and more ought not to be expected until further discoveries are made. I received every facility from the agent for making a thorough inspection of the mine, and I consider it being worked in a judicious and mine-like manner.

## Meetings of Mining Companies.

### WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, on Thursday, Mr. A. HARRIS in the chair.

Mr. W. J. DUNN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The accounts for November and December showed:—

Copper ore sold.....	£508 12 6
Carriage paid by passengers.....	130 17 3
Materials sold.....	44 1 5—£526 11 2
Mine cost, Nov.....	£1463 19 7
Dec.....	1343 15 3
Merchants' bills.....	791 2 6
Lords' dues.....	329 0 8
Discount and stamps.....	7 18 4—£3935 16 4

Balance profit.....£1331 14 10

The balance of assets over liabilities was £2111. 15s.

The following report was then read:—

March 23.—Since the last meeting of shareholders we have completed the sinking of Elliott's shaft to the 155, and commenced to cross-cut to intersect the cross-course, which will take us from two to three months. On reaching the cross-course we shall soon cut some of the lodes, and in order that this may be accomplished as quickly as possible, we have set the whole ground to be driven as per contract, as the distance to cut all the lodes is considerable. We are sinking a winze from the 140 to the 155 in the cross-course for ventilation. The winze sinking below the 140 is down 6 fathoms; the lode producing 2 tons per fathom. The 104 is suspended, being near the boundary. In the 50 we have reached the cross-course mentioned in our last report, and have commenced a rise to communicate with the winze from the 27, and which we calculate will be completed in another month. This will enable us to cross-cut to Vivian's north lode. The 38 end east is suspended for the present. The winze sinking below the 27 has been through to ore ground, and, when communicated with the rise alluded to from the 50, we shall be in a position to set other tribute pitches than are now working on this lode. The 27 presents a good appearance, and is now 131 fathoms; this end has not met my expectations up to this time. The 17 is suspended for the present, for the purpose of sinking a winze below this level, worth 201 fathoms. When this winze is communicated to the 27, we shall again resume the driving of the level. The rise I proposed in my last report, to which I attach much importance, has been risen through 8 fathoms of good ore ground; the last 4 fms. and the present back are worth 601 fathoms. I would here remark there is no level over or near this, the same being whole ground to surface. It is our intention to put up another rise 10 fms. further west, and when it is up 10 fms. to communicate so as to make a level, and in the meantime continue the rise now working on the 27. And in the event of its continuing, of which I see no reason to doubt, to commence a shaft on the course of the lode from surface, as there is no shaft within 150 fms. of the spot. When ventilated by a shaft we shall be enabled to take away the ore, and open ground at 20 per cent. below that which we can now do.—Vivian's South Lode: The 92 west will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Vivian's North Lode: In the cross-cut which we mentioned in our last we have cut a branch which is producing stones of ore. The 27 is also producing stones of ore. The 27 on Verco's lode, is of a very kindly appearance, and a good leader of ore. There is nothing on Allen's lode since last reported.—Joseph's Lode: The winze sinking below the 50 has been sunk 9 fms. through a valuable piece of ground: 3 feet from the bottom of the winze we met with an elvan course, which disordered the lode for a time; it is now forming its regular size, and from its appearance we think it will again become valuable, at present worth 101 fathoms. The 17, on Gilpin's lode, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 27 is not extended far enough to come under the ore ground in the 17. The 38, on Kittie's lode, is of a very promising appearance. This, with other levels not mentioned, we have recently resumed, with a view of making discoveries. Our tribute pitches continue to produce their usual quantity of ore. I expect our next sampling will be 300 tons. On the whole, the mine never looked better since under my control, and everything doing underground that I can advise for the interest of the company.—F. PAYOR, manager; W. JOHNS and W. TAYLOR.

The accounts were received and passed, and the report approved. Mr. CUMBERLAND wished to draw the attention of shareholders to the services that the company have received from Mr. Pryor since that gentleman first visited the mine. As there had been no compensation made to him for his inspection of their property previous to his appointment as manager, he should propose that 50l. be presented to him as a remuneration for the essential service he had rendered, the more especially as he had put their mine in a different position.

Mr. HALLETT said the proposition just submitted had forestalled the intention of the committee. There could be no question of the benefit which his services had conferred; but he would suggest that the matter should be recommended by the meeting to the committee. He had no objection to a general meeting fixing the amount.

Mr. MCNEIL concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Hallett. It was a proposition which should come from the committee.

Mr. J. BOYLE did not agree that the committee had any right to vote a sum of money without the sanction of the shareholders. It would be far better to take the responsibility from the committee. From the amount proposed he thought Mr. Pryor would realize but a small surplus profit. He had, however, great pleasure in seconding the proposition of Mr. Cumberland.

After some conversation, a resolution was passed to the effect that the committee be authorised to present to Mr. Pryor any sum not exceeding 50l. for services rendered previous to his appointment as manager.

The CHAIRMAN said the next resolution was that of the declaration of dividend. He, therefore, proposed that 2l. per share be paid upon the 512 shares, into which the undertaking was divided, which would leave a credit balance to be carried to next account of 2197l.—The dividend was then formally declared.

The meeting was then made special.

The CHAIRMAN said he had a proposition to submit with regard to East Wheel Agar, which was to the effect: "That the purser of East Wheel Agar be requested to convene a special meeting for the purpose of considering the expediency of dividing the capital of the company, at present represented by 109 shares, into 1190 shares, and of passing such resolutions in reference thereto as may be deemed expedient." By this arrangement to the shareholders in West Caradon proper would be allotted the East Wheel Agar shares according to the interest held.

Mr. MCNEIL thought before the arrangement was completed an experienced agent, in whom the most implicit confidence could be placed, should be engaged to inspect East Wheel Agar, and the result made known to each shareholder.

Mr. HALLETT explained that the proposed arrangement would enable the apportioning of East Wheel Agar shares to the West Caradon shareholders.

Mr. P. D. HADDOX said, by adopting the proposed arrangement East Wheel Agar shares could be divided ratably among the West Caradon shareholders. When allotted, each shareholder would have the option of those shares, pay calls, relinquish, or sell them.

Mr. EDMONDS suggested that the fullest information of the state and prospects of the mine should be obtained and made known to shareholders. By this arrangement shareholders would become responsible individually instead of collectively; therefore, the mine should be inspected and fully reported upon. Mr. Pryor should, therefore, be empowered to employ some competent agent to test the value of the mine, in order that shareholders might thus be informed as to the most advisable course to pursue.

After some further conversation, the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee being unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

### GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Bishopgate-street Within, on Monday, Col. J. BAZALGETTE in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MUMFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The directors' report was as follows:—

Your directors having received the report of the agent sent out to report on the Great Barrier Mine and estate (a copy of which has been circulated among the shareholders), deem it right to call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of giving sanction to the completion of the purchase of the property, and the other purposes named in the notice calling the meeting.

It will be observed that Capt. Trevelyan fully confirms the representations of the vendor, upon which the property was conditionally purchased, and that he believes he can get a "profit of 1000l. a year from the present slopes." As the mine has hitherto been worked on a very limited scale, and little or nothing done for some time past in driving or sinking, to cut out the ground to enable more steps to be available, this result seems very favourable. Capt. Trevelyan evidently intends to speak with caution, for the royalty alone paid by the late lessee, from April, 1856, to July, 1858, amounts, by a statement of accounts received from the vendor, to upwards of 2500l.

Your directors would here refer to the following extract from Mr. Heale's letter of the 15th of November last:—"Capt. Trevelyan states that the lode stands in whole ground at both ends of the workings, about 60 fms. long, and he assumes the average width of the unworked portion at 6 fms., the part opened being from 40 to 42 ft., and the produce at 1½ ton per cubic fathom for the lower 15 fathoms; now, this estimate would give 60 x 6 x 1½ x 15 = 8100 tons of ore below that level; and as the ore ground extends upwards to fall 200 ft. above the shaft, the back may be estimated at least one-third more; thus it should appear that upwards of 10,000 tons may be expected to be obtained from the present discoveries above the shaft; now, as this ore can be returned at a very considerable profit upon the present system, and as a very large saving (probably 2l. per ton) can be made by superseding a great portion of hand labour by the use of stamps, it is obvious that there is quite enough at present in sight to justify the erection of a larger engine, and therewith to make very large returns."

With regard to Mr. Heale's recommendations for establishing cattle and sheep stations on the estate, your directors will take the matter into their earliest consideration, and they anticipate a very successful result from this source, as from enquiries already made of the company, by respectable persons both in this country and in the colony, it is probable that settlers, with capital, will be attracted to the property.

In their report to the general meeting held in May last, your directors stated that the solicitors had investigated the title, and had deemed it necessary to refer certain matters to the colony for verification. Since then a satisfactory report has been received from the legal gentlemen in the colony to whom the matter was entrusted, and the whole of the documents having been laid before counsel in England, he advises that your directors will be justified in accepting the purchase. Instructions have consequently been given for the deed of confirmation to be prepared.

Although your directors are entrusted with the power of concluding the purchase, they think it right to invite your concurrence to the completion of the same. By the abstract statement of accounts received from the vendor, it appears that the royalty on the ore raised by the late lessee, from April, 1856, to July, 1858, amounts to upwards of 2500l., to which the company will be entitled. Of this sum 1000l. has been received, as shown by the accounts presented to the last general meeting, and the remainder is secured by, and will be delivered from, the second instalment of the purchase money.

An extraordinary general meeting was held in May, your directors will not at present enter into a detailed statement of accounts, but they have reason to hope they will be able to declare a dividend on the shares issued previous to March 1, 1859. Your directors have the pleasure of reporting that the whole of the shares have been taken and

paid upon. Your directors have elected Mr. S. W. DUNKER to a seat at the board, and they have great pleasure in recommending you to confirm the same.

The CHAIRMAN said the terms of that report were consonant with the terms of letters that had been received through disinterested channels, and, therefore, he would propose that the report be received and adopted. Should, however, there be any point upon which proprietors had any doubt, the directors were not only willing but anxious to impart any information relating to the reports.

Mr. BAZALGETTE, jun., had gone through the report, with which he was in every respect perfectly satisfied. He thought there could be no doubt that at least two-thirds of the amount of the purchase would be got out of the profit from the ore in sight. He thought there could not be the slightest hesitation in adopting the report.

The resolution was passed. Upon the proposition of Mr. LYONS, seconded by Mr. REX.—It was then resolved that the report of the directors and agent be considered by the shareholders satisfactory, and they fully approve of the directors taking the necessary steps for completing the purchase of the Great Barrier estate, and developing its resources, and carrying out the objects of the company.

Mr. THOMPSON enquired what course it was intended to pursue to enable the directors to complete the purchase, and carry out the objects of the company? He had been induced to put that question, because he saw the directors' report referred to a dividend being declared.

Mr. WRIGHT (a director) stated that the amount to be paid to the vendors was 20,000l. (besides the 10,000l. in shares when the company pays 20 per cent. in two consecutive years), a part of which was to be paid in this country, and a part, by a bill of exchange or otherwise, in the colony. The first instalment would be met by the funds already in hand. And they proposed to make further calls, one on or about the 1st May of 10s. per share, and two further calls of 10s. each several months apart, as the case might be. The second instalment would be probably drawn for, so that more time would be given to pay.

The CHAIRMAN said the purchase money would be paid in the manner described by Mr. WRIGHT. He might mention that it was proposed to pay interest upon all shares subscribed and paid for prior to the 1st of March inst. An erroneous impression seemed to have gone abroad that preference shares existed, which probably arose from the circumstance that the shares issued anterior to March 1 would probably have the net amount of royalty divided among them.

The SECRETARY further explained that only the shares taken up previous to March 1 would be entitled to any dividend which might be paid out of the royalty which has accrued; in fact, it would pay interest to those whose money has been in the hands of the company for 18 months.

Mr. WRIGHT said that the royalty would be divided among those whose shares were issued previous to March, 1859. It was probable that a dividend would be declared in May, which might time all the shares will be exactly alike.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, replied that 6292 shares had been issued up to March 1, and 1708 subsequently, making 8000, the remaining 3000 being retained for the balance of the purchase when 20 per cent. was paid in two consecutive years.

The CHAIRMAN observed that this arrangement had been made to give an interest upon those shares the holders of which had borne "the heat and burden of the day;" and, therefore, from March 1 instant all shares would be entitled to participate in the future profits, and in every respect be in the same position. It was necessary to state this, in order to disabuse the idea that anything like preference shares existed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in proposing the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. W. S. DUNKER as director, congratulated the proprietary upon the favourable auspices under which the company had been formed. They had doubtless a valuable property. According to Capt. Trevelyan they had already a copper lode worth 1201 fathoms; and, notwithstanding all the difficulties that had been encountered, an actual dividend had been accruing. It might fairly be considered a valuable property. He had great pleasure in proposing that Mr. S. W. DUNKER be a director of that company, which, being put, was carried *sem. con.*

Mr. S. W. DUNKER, in responding, said he would render every possible assistance to his directors in furthering the interests of the company. By a spirited development of the property he thought remunerative results would quickly ensue.

Mr. C. HANCOCK, with the greatest pleasure, rose to propose the resolution which he held in his hand. He was desirous of addressing his observations more particularly to the shareholders, and as a shareholder only. In the usual and ordinary course there had been placed before him a resolution, but he most respectfully submitted that that resolution did not go sufficiently far, and he preferred the one he should propose to the meeting. They all knew, by sad experience, the effect of the bubble companies had upon the general public, and he was sure that this had been the case, that in a case which he recently had before the Vice-Chancellor, his Honour expressed his surprise that any one could be found to take shares in a joint-stock company. If before investing the public would investigate the character of the company, and ascertain the antecedents of the parties, they could see whether it was a *bona fide* one, and conducted by men of integrity and honesty of purpose, and then many of the sad tales that were daily coming before the public through connection with these bubble companies would be avoided. And if in all cases a conditional contract were made, as in this company, and a competent person sent to report upon the value of the property, the community would be protected from many of those schemes of vendors and promoters from which the unwary public are continually suffering. He (Mr. Hancock) had gone carefully through Mr. Heale's statements, the prospectus and reports, and he unhesitatingly affirmed that the whole of them were more than fully confirmed, and that the property was much more valuable than those reports gave them reason to believe. The only thing necessary was attention and care on the part of the directors in developing the property, which he was sure would be given to the utmost for the advantage of all. He had been led to make these remarks because he thought the public should be reminded that there were such things in existence as *bona fide* companies. He would, therefore, propose: "That the thanks of the shareholders are due, and hereby given, to the directors and the secretary for their praiseworthy conduct in connection with the formation of the Great Barrier Company, as not only securing the utmost confidence of the shareholders, but tending to promote legitimate and *bona fide* undertakings."

Mr. M. HALL seconded the resolution, which being put was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding on behalf of himself, directors, and secretary, was very much interested in the welfare of the company, which he thought could be guaranteed, inasmuch as upwards of one-fourth of its shares were held by the directors—that is to say, of the 8000 issued, the directors held 2000, so that it was unquestionably to their interest to develop as speedily as possible the value of the property. The directors gratefully acknowledged the approbation of shareholders which their conduct had evoked, and he (the Chairman) could assure them that it was their desire, aided by the co-operation of their active secretary, to do everything that would continue the estimation of shareholders that they had been pleased to express on that occasion.

Mr. C. HANCOCK wished to propose a resolution wherein would be expressed the sense of shareholders of the general and honourable manner in which Mr. T. Heale, as vendor, had negotiated the sale of the Great Barrier estate to that company. Asking only the consent of the shareholders, he had great pleasure in proposing: "That this meeting desires to express its sense of the candid and honourable conduct of Mr. Heale in his negotiations for the sale of the Great Barrier estate to the company."

The resolution being duly seconded, was put, and unanimously carried.

Capt. MANS, who was acquainted with the captain of the ship *May Agar*, which had just brought home 150 tons of Great Barrier ore, said that that gentleman spoke very favourably indeed of the property.

Attention was drawn to the paragraph in the *Mining Journal* of last week, showing that the Great Barrier estate, sold to Swansons on the 15th inst., had fetched 10s. 6d. per ton above the average of the whole sale.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman being unanimously accorded, the proceedings then terminated.

### EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopgate, on Wednesday, Mr. W. S. AUSTIN in the chair.

Mr. DOLMAN (the company's solicitor) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few preface remarks, said that at their last general meeting he alluded to the fact that certain alterations in their deed were necessary; these had since been drawn up in legal language by the solicitor of the company, and would be submitted in the form of resolutions. After these resolutions had been read by his solicitor, he, as Chairman, would be happy to reply to any questions, as would also his co-directors, and to afford any information in reference to any discussion that might arise upon these resolutions.

Mr. DOLMAN said the passing of these resolutions was necessary, in order to bring the company under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856. It would be necessary to consider these resolutions singly. As a general basis, it was found there was nothing better than the provisions of that Act to regulate a company like their own, upon which certain special resolutions could be grafted as occasion might arise. In accordance therewith, the resolutions which were to be submitted to that meeting had been framed.

Mr. DE JONGH enquired what advantage would be gained by the adoption of these resolutions, or what disadvantage had the company sustained by being registered under the present Deed of Settlement?

Mr. DOLMAN explained in the present deed there were many clauses difficult to maintain, and the time their deed was drawn it was a difficult thing to get registered under the first Act, but subsequently another Act was passed, in 1854, under which that company was now registered. It was much shorter, and much less expensive; and there was no clause by which an extended power was given to the directors. Clauses Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are kept, but the others are repealed. If these resolutions were adopted, the shareholders would obtain a much more extended power. The first resolution was as follows:—"For adopting the regulations contained in table B in the schedule to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, as regulations of the company, in lieu of the Deed of Settlement, subject to the resolutions proposed."

Mr. BEALE contended that by the adoption of these regulations shareholders would lose much power. He suggested that the present meeting should decide only upon the general heads, and that the meeting should then adjourn for a week, by which time would be given to Mr. DOLMAN to form clauses, subject, of course, to the confirmation of shareholders. With regard to the power of shareholders to convene a meeting, he should adhere to the existing clause, that 2000 shares shall be so empowered, in preference to the one proposed.

Mr. DOLMAN explained that, according to the regulation proposed, greater facility would be given to proprietors to hold meetings. If the meeting did not exceed ten in number, five would form a quorum, and for every additional five, if the number exceeded ten, would be required one, up to fifty.

Mr. W. F. HATMAN, sen., considered the proposed regulation would make the company more popular. Facility should be given to the proprietary to call a public meeting whenever they thought proper.

Mr. BEALE proposed an amendment to the effect, "That it is not expedient to alter the Deed of Settlement."

General DOLMAN had seen many difficulties from the present Deed of Settlement—it had been badly drawn up.—After some discussion.

Mr. DE JONGH seconded the amendment, which on being put, was lost, and the original resolution was carried by a majority of 18 to 2.

The second resolution was—"For preserving clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Deed of Settlement, subject to the proposed resolutions."

Mr. BEALE contended that by these clauses the company were put in a false position with regard to Mr. Harrison. They should have the power of dismissing their manager. Mr. DOLMAN, inasmuch as the deed had been signed by the present proprietary, contended that the course proposed by Mr. BEALE could not be pursued.

Mr. HATMAN considered that under the present deed they had not much power as they would have under the new deed. In any way to interfere with Mr. Harrison would be an irreparable injury to the interests of the company. The gentlemen who now formed the direction were not parties to the contract. At the same time it would be quite against all English principles of honour to attempt to take advantage of the absence of Mr. Harrison to alter his shares.

This resolution was then put, and carried.

The third resolution was as follows:—"For retaining in a modified form clauses 12, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, and 47 of the Deed of Settlement, including, as a modification of clause 47, the clause of a fixed sum to the directors."

Mr. BEALE preferred the old arrangement with regard to the allowance to directors, of granting a sum of money when the work was done. He should, therefore, propose an amendment negating the clause proposed, so that it would be left to directors to propose a sum of money as an equivalent for their services. He thought the proprietary should first take care of themselves.

Mr. HENRY HATMAN considered it to be highly improbable that the board of directors would do anything identical to the interests of the company, seeing that more than one-third the shares in England were held by the board and friends.

Mr. HATMAN, sen., suggested that the matter should be deferred to the next annual general meeting. He proposed that course to prevent an amendment being put.

Mr. BEALE considered two guineas for each director at each board meeting was too large a sum. The CHAIRMAN had no doubt if the company paid 12 to 15 per cent., as he believed it would, the proprietors would feel disposed to give the board a much larger amount. If proprietors took into consideration the salaries of Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, they would find that the company would be pecuniarily benefited by adopting the proposed course. Besides, it was the practice in established offices thus to pay directors. It was far better not to trust to a vague generosity, but to have a fixed salary. "The no dividend" cry was, he considered, talking about a most improbable ghost.

The amendment to the effect "That the third resolution be agreed to, except in so far as the alteration of clause 47 is concerned," seconded by Mr. DE JONGH, being put, was lost, and the resolution was carried by a large majority.

The fourth resolution was as follows:—"For the appointment of Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the company, and for fixing their remuneration." This resolution, after some discussion, was carried, the same voted being 3001 per annum for the Chairman and 300l. for the Deputy-Chairman.

The fifth resolution was as follows:—"For altering the time of holding the ordinary general meetings to the months of March, April, or May, as may be appointed by the directors, and for enabling notice of all meetings and of calls to be given by advertisement, and for empowering directors to fix a more extended period for payment of calls by persons resident in India, or in any place out of England, and for regulating votes of such persons at meetings." This resolution was carried without opposition.

The sixth resolution was as follows:—"For enabling the directors to deal with the shares of Ramchander Mottry, on which 5l. only had been paid, by accepting a surrender of one-half of such shares, the other to become thereupon fully paid up for the disposition of the surrendered shares." Mr. BROWN objected to the resolution.

Mr. HENRY HATMAN said that Ramchander Mottry had become the surety to the Government of India to the extent of 1500l., which had enabled the company to take a contract which it could not otherwise have done. The directors believed it to be a just claim. Ramchander Mottry had become surety for the company, and had enabled the company to take a contract which had been of very great benefit, and he had paid about 2000l. upon his shares. It was the remaining portion of his share that he wished to be dealt with. The correspondence that had taken place between the agents in Calcutta and Ramchander Mottry had been laid before counsel, who was of opinion that the company was fully justified, and bound both in equity and common law to carry out the arrangement.

The resolution was carried *sem. con.*

The seventh resolution was—"For the remuneration of the directors who retired at the general meeting held on Dec. 7, 1857."

Mr. BEALE proposed an amendment, that 300l. should be divided *pro rata* amongst those who have been directors of the company, and who are, and always have been, shareholders therein. The amendment was unanimously carried.

A special meeting for the confirmation of these resolutions will be held in about two months. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopgate, yesterday, Mr. F. ANSTREE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN observed that he had great pleasure in meeting the shareholders; and, from the report which had been placed in their hands, the proprietary would be enabled to see the position of their affairs. The committee appointed to confer with the directors had likewise made a report as to the basis of negotiations they have entered upon, and had given their opinion that the prosecution of affairs should be left in their hands.

Mr. E. J. COLE (the secretary) then read the following report:—

The profit and loss account shows an available balance of 3653l. 16s. 2d., out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend, after the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company; the apportionment of 244l. 17s. 10d., being 10 per cent. on the net profits, to the reserve fund, leaving a balance of 3409l. 8s. 4d., which they advise should in part be applied to the payment of 743l. 9s. due for rents up to Dec. 31. In consequence of the delay which unavoidably takes place in the settlement of rent accounts, it has hitherto been the practice to charge the warehouse rents against the half-year in which they are paid, but the directors propose to keep the books open until such charges are ascertained in future.

There will remain a balance of 2211l. 19s. 4d. to be carried to the next account. With only a trifling amount of a profitable return, a satisfactory increase.

The directors have deferred summoning the meeting in the hope of being in a position to report the result of the negotiations in which they are engaged in reference to the future supply to the company of emery-stone. Unforeseen delays place it out of their power to do this, but as soon as the negotiations are concluded, a special meeting will be summoned, and the arrangements will be reported to the shareholders.

It is manifest that no party can enter into competition with the company, holding, as they do, a very large stock, without incurring certain loss, and sinking a large capital with only a trifling prospect of a profitable return.

At the last general meeting opinions were expressed that an effort should be made to lessen the expenses of management. In furtherance of this view, the directors have since made arrangements, by which, inclusive of a reduction of their own allowances, the cost of management, exclusive of the commercial agent's percentage, has been reduced from 1492l. to 850l. per annum.

The accounts were then read, which showed there was a profit on the sale of Turkey emery-stone for the current half-year of 4053l. 13s. 5d., and the balance available for dividend 3653l. 16s. 2d., while the stock of emery-stone on hand was 63,647l. 5s. 3d.

The CHAIRMAN observed that previous to moving the adoption of the report he should be happy to hear the remarks of any gentleman on it, or answer any questions that might be asked.

Mr. McDONNELL thought greater economy should have been exercised; and they ought to know the negotiations the directors had with the several parties who supplied them with emery-stone.

Mr. CLELAND said that he was one of a committee appointed to confer with the directors, and he was of opinion that if they made public the results of their negotiations it would be highly detrimental to the interests of the company.

Mr. CARR said that, as the remuneration of the commercial agent was under consideration, he should propose that for the future this should be fixed at a sum not less than 300l. per annum.

A PROPRIETOR observed that he thought it would be the better plan that Mr. Davidson should be paid by commission, the greater the amount of sales he made so would it be more profitable to the company and remunerative to him. The report was then adopted, and a resolution passed voting a sum of 300l. per annum to Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Cleland was elected an auditor in conjunction with Mr. Brown. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared.

A vote of thanks to the directors was passed, and the proceedings terminated.

### ECUADOR LAND COMPANY.

A public meeting of the holders of Ecuador land warrants was held at the London Tavern, Bishopgate, on Thursday, Mr. LAIRD GIBBING in the chair.

Mr. HENRY SCHROES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, which was for the purpose of confirming the formation of the company, and for passing the necessary resolutions for registering it with limited liability.

Mr. MONTAGUE LEVERSON (the solicitor) read the prospectus, observing that although at first it might appear occupying their time needlessly, it would be an absolute saving, as the purport of their Articles of Association would then be fully understood; indeed, the principles upon which the company was constituted was laid down in the prospectus, and their object had been to so frame their Articles of Association as to ensure these principles being adhered to. These articles had been framed with the advice of one of the most eminent members of the bar, and there could, therefore, be no doubt as to their being properly drawn up. The object of the company was to realise the rights granted by the Government of Ecuador to the holders of its land warrants, by obtaining possession of the lands allotted, and developing their varied resources. The lands offer a vast field for enterprise, as well in the cultivation of the soil, yielding in abundance timber, tobacco, maize, guano, cotton, wheat, cocoa, coffee, and India rubber, as in the exploitation of the gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, and emerald mines abounding in those parts.

The district of Fallo, about four days' journey from Quito, offers the most remarkable advantages to immigrants or persons of capital and enterprise; for not only is the surrounding country one of the most fertile in the world, but it is also uncommonly well



**CROWDALE.**—Richards, March 24: The lode in the pitch in bottom of the 30 ft still worth 3 tons of ore per fm. Shodding for the north lode is being continued, but a yet nothing has been met with.

**CROWLWM.**—J. Roach, March 24: In the adit level driving west from the riva although no regular course of ore has yet been found, all the fissures in the level are filled with pure lead ore; therefore, I am led to suppose that if proceeds from a bunch of ore before us, which I have no doubt we shall find on reaching the gristone, if not before, I am now getting an old sink cleared out that had been made in the griststone some few years ago; in this I find the lode well defined, and in places splendid veins of ore are broken as well; there are various branches of ore traversing the gristone from N. in. wid downwards, and I find in the bottom of this, and sink of the lode, then drive was towards the Bryant creek-course, where participants meeting with a good bunch of ore. Boulders of solid ore are found at surface all over the adit.



North, further west, so as to communicate with the new shaft as soon as possible.



small, it is 6 ft. wide, worth 3¢. per fathom. In the 126, found in the same place, it is 10 ft. wide, worth 5¢. per fathom.—South Mine: The lode in the 122, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 3¢. per fathom. In the 123 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 3¢. per fathom.



**CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.**—J. Dixon, March 24: We still continue to find very rich lead in the 100 fathoms east of Northey's mine, and expect every day to intersect the main part of the vein, which, in all probability, will be a large one of black lead; similar results have been obtained, with precisely the same indication, and many thousands of pounds sterling realized. The weather is now more favourable for working the silver-lead ore vein, which I have no doubt will prove of great value.

**DALE.**—R. Nims, March 24: The water, which owing to the heavy rains overpowered us, is now fast going down, and in the early part of next week we shall commence stopping up the lead, and shall resume the other works at the 43. At New York Mine we expect to have the water cut by the middle of next week, when we shall take up the pumps.

**DENHAM BRIDGE.**—J. Hambly, March 22: I have a decided improvement in the adit east, and I fully expect to cut a good course of ore before I come up to town. We have ore and muddle all over the end, and the ground is easier. I yesterday reduced the price of driving from 51. 5s. to 41. 10s. per fm.

—J. Hambly, March 23: I beg to inform you that we have a great improvement in our adit east driving west on the south side; the whole of the end is ore and branches of ore and muddle, and, as you see, every foot we drive is looking better, and I think we shall soon have a course of ore. We have several tons of ore at surface broken from the end, and shall soon begin to prepare for a sampling, as the weather gets settled and dry. We have 3/4 of a mile to drive to the west boundary of the set, where the adit end will come in under the hill from 80 to 100 fms. deep, which will have thousands of tons of ore dry, which can be taken away without any machinery, and without a trail wagon. Such a position is seldom met with, and with a good lode of ore now in sight to work on in the back and bottom of the adit.

**DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.**—T. Neill, March 22: The stopes throughout the mine remain much as last reported. We hope to put the engine at work at William and Mary on Friday next, after which the shaft will be pushed on with all possible force.

**DEVON BURRA BURRA.**—John Lord, March 24: There is no alteration worthy of communicating at the brake shaft since my report of last week. We are down 39 ft.

**DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.**—W. Gwyn, March 22: We have set the shaft to nine men, 2 fms. stent; this will reach the point where we intend cutting through, and driving on the lode, which will be our 12 ft. level, and every effort will be made to attain this point. There is nothing new to notice in any other part. We have had a sample assayed from the stones of ore referred to in our last, which produced 27 1/2%. This was from some of the best stones, but I should say the box of ore taken by Capt. Williams to London is something like an average, which I calculate will produce 13 to 14 per cent.

**DEVON WHEAL BULLER.**—F. Bennett, Jun., March 23: In the 56 cross-cut south the ground is easy for driving, and the strata very congenial for copper ore; in the 66 west, on No. 3, the lode not taken down since last report. In the 44 west, on the old lode, the lode will yield about 3 1/2 tons of ore per fm. in the rise in the back of the 44 west the lode is from 16 to 18 in. wide, and yielding for the length of the rise (8 ft.) from 1 1/2 to 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the level west of the lode in the back of the 44 the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The other parts of the mine are much as last reported.

**DRAKE WALLS.**—T. Gregory, March 24: We have completed the fixing of the pitwork at the 92 in Matthew's shaft, and the sinking will be resumed below the 92 at once; the ground is moderately easy, and we hope to make good progress therein. In the 92, east of Matthew's, we have intersected a branch east of the cross-course, which produces some saving work for tin, and promising for further improvement when we get clear of the influence of the cross-course. The branches in the 80, east of Matthew's, are producing very good work. The branches in the 70 east are improving, and letting down more water. The branches in the 60 east are producing a little saving work. The 70 west of Bettley's, is wet and troublesome for driving, and the branches are principally composed of quartz and wolfram. We have nothing new to notice in the different stopes since last report. The new shaft is set to sink by nine men, at 101. per fm., to be carried 13 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, and stented 15 fms. We are progressing favourably with the drawing and dressing.

**DUNDALK LEADMINES.**—C. Bailey, March 24: We have driven the 15 south 8 ft. through a lode 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the forebore is about 3 ft. wide, and improving. We have driven the north end at the aforesaid level 3 ft.; the lode in this end is about 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, and silver-lead, but not enough of the latter to value. We have finished on the surface all the necessary erections we shall require for some time.

**EAST ASHBURTON.**—J. Hosking, March 22: In consequence of the want of ventilation, to remedy which is the object of the adit shaft, the rising in the back of the adit level is progressing but slowly, but as we are up to within 7 ft. of the bottom of the shaft I hope to soon effect the communication.

**EAST CARN BREA.**—Thos. Glanville, March 22: Tutwork Setting: The 25 to drive west of the engine-shaft by six men, at 51. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with grey and yellow copper ore—a very promising lode. The 26 to drive east of engine-shaft by six men, at 51. per fathom; lode 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan and copper ore, yielding 1 ton of the latter per fathom. The 14 to drive west of the engine-shaft by six men, at 91. per fathom; lode yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Our sampling to-morrow will be about 25 tons of copper ore.

**EAST CRINIS.**—J. Dale, J. Tremlick, March 22: During the last few days the lode in the 112 east has made a spic, which has disordered it a little; but it is not an uncommon occurrence. The lode in the 100 east is still as good as ever. The ground in the 112 cross-cut is favourable for driving. We expect to get the flat-rods from the water-wheel completed, the pump down and working at the latter end of this week. The stopes in the back of the 112 are worth about 2 1/2 tons of ore per fm.; the west stope is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope east of footway winze is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 100 the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom, and plenty of muddle.

**EAST DAREN.**—March 21: In the 92 the stopes are engaged in cutting a plat; in the same level, west of ditto, the lode is 6 feet wide, composed of clay-slate and lead ore, yielding 1 1/2 ton of the latter; in the same level, east of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate and lead ore, not looking so well as when last reported on, now yielding about 5 cwt. per fm. In the 80 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, and lead ore, yielding 1 ton per fm. of the latter; in the same level, on the north lode, the lode is 7 ft. wide, and is improved, now yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathom; the stopes over the back of this level still continue to yield about 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fm. The 68, west of Reed's shaft, is communicated to the same level, driving east of winze; the shaftmen have begun to cut a plat, and to prepare for sinking; the other six men will begin to drive east of winze; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding about 16 cwt. per fm. The latter part of the lode is the best to stop on, and also drive east on the course of the lode; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding 12 cwt. of the latter per fm. In the 56, driving west of ditto, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, still in broken up ground; a stope over the back of this level is yielding 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fm. In the winze sinking below this level, 20 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding about 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; in the stope 40 fms. west of ditto the lode is large, yielding 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fm. In the 44, west of Reed's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, blende, and lead ore, but not of a sufficient quantity to value. In the cross-cut, driving north of Lovell's engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In consequence of so much wind and heavy rain our progress was impeded in cutting out the ground for the 40-ft. water-pit, and also in the building of the embankment for the new pool. Our machinery is all at work, and pushing on with all speed.

**EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.**—J. Phillips, March 22: There is no alteration in any part of the mine since last report.

**EAST ROSEWARNE.**—J. James, March 19: The 41 cross-cut is still in the elvan, and from its appearance we may expect the lode shortly. In the 22, east of Hallitt's, the lode is about 9 in. wide, yielding rich stones of ore, good tribute ground. In the 22, west of King's, the lode is 6 in. wide, and kindly for producing copper. In the 22, north of Hallitt's, on the caunter lode, the lode is poor. We expect shortly to intersect the north lode at this point. In the 6, east of Hallitt's, the lode is about 6 in. wide, good stones of ore. Our tribute department is looking a little better.

**EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.**—G. E. Tremayne, March 22: The shaftmen have completed the tip flat at the 52, and resumed sinking the shaft, in which the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 52 south is 3 1/2 feet wide, and yielding 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In this level north the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of floor and blende, with good stones of lead. In the rise in the back of the 40 south the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and yielding 7 cwt. of lead per fm. The stope in back of this level is a little improved since last report.

**EAST TREFUNE.**—J. Pope, March 24: There is no alteration worthy of notice in any part of the mine since my last report.

**EAST WHEAL YALMOUTH.**—W. Hancock, March 22: Since last report we have intersected a west adit east branch in the 40 cross-cut, composed of muddle and spar; the ground to the north of it is rather stiff for driving. No. 2 stopes in the back of the 20, on the north part of Chinnell's lode, is not looking quite so well as heretofore, consequently I have put the men to rise in the eastern part of it, to communicate with the winze sunk below the 10 on the latter lode; this will be held by the middle part of the week, when we shall have good air in the 20 west, and be enabled to set a new stope in the back of the same. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since my last report.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—J. Goldworthy, March 18: The part of the lode which the rich stones of ore came from in the 88 east is about 7 in. wide, which I referred to in my note of yesterday. To the north appears to be a strong capel; the lode is driven into about 17 fms. We have intersected a branch to-night in the 78 cross-cut 6 in. wide, containing yellow copper ore, but not to value. We have not yet cut any more lode in the 66, driving north-east of the junction; I shall continue the driving for a day or two. My opinion is that there is no lode standing to the north. No other changes to notice.

—March 19: The lode in the end east, in the 88, is showing a kindly appearance, and producing good stones of black ore; this looks well for the main part of the lode to be still to the north. We have not met with any part of the lode in cross-cutting north in the 66, east of junction. I have suspended the driving north, and put the men to cross-cut south in the 66, about 10 fathoms east of Northey's winze sunk in the bottom of the stream; to-day we have broken some fine stones of grey and black copper ore. There is a stream of water flowing from the end; this looks kindly.

—March 22: We continue to drive on the lode in the 88 end east, and the lode contains good rich stones of red oxide of copper ore. In the 78 cross-cut north we have cut the south wall of the north lode; it will take three or four days from this time before we shall see anything of the lode or its prospects. In driving south in the 66, east of Northey's winze, we have stones of ore, spar, capel, &c.; this part is not sufficiently opened on to speak of its character. The lode in the 55, west of the point of junction, is not looking altogether so promising as it was. The lode in Tom's pitch, in the back of the 66, west of the point of junction, is in the course of taking down; the lode in the back of the pitch is not looking so well, having a little more gossan mixed in the lode. No other changes to notice.

—J. Goldworthy, March 23: The lode in Tom's pitch is in course of taking down, but has very much fallen off in value. I shall be able to see more of it to-morrow, when I will give you its value. We intend to sample on Friday a parcel of the tributary ore from 50 and 60 tons. I expect that the tributary will break in the two months a little over 100 tons.

—J. Goldworthy, March 24: The 68 cross-cut has been driven north altogether in the lode 19 ft., and a bore-hole extended beyond that 2 1/2 ft., and still in the lode. The first 3 ft. of this lode produced 4 tons of ore per fm., since which there have been branches and occasional stones of ore; and the stuff from the hole by vanning was found to contain particles of grey and malleable ore. Homersham's shaft, sinking below the 88, is down 4 fms. 4 ft., and they are making as good progress as the nature of the ground will admit of. The 88, east of the shaft, is driven to within 3 fathoms of the lode, supposing its bearing to be the same as seen in the 45, produces about 1 fm. per week. The 78 cross-cut had been extended north about 4 fms. when the south wall of the north lode was cut; since which nothing further has been seen of it, except by bore-hole last night, the slides from which contains grey and malleable ore, and iron, similar in appearance to the 88 when first cut into. A portion of the lode will be

taken down to-day, respecting which I will advise you to-morrow. The cross-cut south in the 66, 10 fathoms east of Northey's winze, is through the lode, which has yielded good stones of ore, but nothing to value. The lode in the back of the 66 is up between 5 and 6 fms. the lode is producing a little ore. The lode in the 55 west, on north lode, is worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. Tribute: The lode in Tom's pitch, in the back of the 66, has very much fallen off since last reported, and may now be stated as worth in the uppermost point 401. per fm., being mixed up with gossan and smaller in the bottom of the level; in the breast of the western end the lode is without change, and may be valued at 1601. to 1801. per fm. To-morrow, being setting-day, this end will be set to drive on the course of the lode. Combe's pitch, in the back of the 66, east of Tom's pitch, is worth 2 tons per fm. Other pitches without alteration. We shall sample to-morrow about 54 tons of tributary ore, worth at least 150 tons.

**EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.**—March 19: Redruth Consol Lode: The lode is the 46, east of the engine-shaft, is small and unproductive. In the 34, east of John's shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, consisting of peach and muddle. The lode at John's shaft, sinking below the 34, has not been taken down since last reported. The lode in the rise in the back of the 34, east of the engine-shaft, is 10 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 3 1/2 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 12, east of John's shaft, is 2 1/2 feet wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore, and saving work for tin. The stope in bottom of the 22, west of Stephens's winze, is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom; this stope is not looking quite so well as when last reported. The stope in the back of the 22, west of John's shaft, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom; and the stope in the bottom of the 12, east of John's shaft, is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. North Lode: In the adit east the lode is small and unproductive. South Lode: In the 12 east the lode is 10 in. wide, consisting of capel, spar, and muddle.

**EXMOUTH.**—W. Skewis, J. Nicholls, J. Rodda, March 23: The rise in back of the 60 north continues to yield saving work for lead, and will be communicated with the winze in bottom of the 50 (wherein the lode is worth 14 cwt. of lead per fm.) in about a week from this time; this communication will supply good air, and enable us to resume the 50 and 60 levels north with all speed. The cross-cut from the 40 north has not yet intersected the lode. Bishop's rise in back of this level continues to lay open good tribute ground. The cross-cut west from the 40 north has not intersected the lode, but is expected to do so shortly; the ground is very congenial for lead, therefore we anticipate finding the lode productive when reached. The rise in the 30 south is communicated with the 10, which has improved the ventilation, and facilitates the removal of stuff from the 10. We are now in a position to resume driving the 10 and 20 fms. levels south; in each of those levels there is a good lode for blende. We also intend to set a pitch north of the above-named rise, where the rise will yield 3 1/2 tons of blende per fm. The tribute pitches are yielding about the same quantity of lead as for some time past.

**FWYGEY CONSOLS.**—P. Rich, C. Merritt, S. Sampson, March 21: The lode in the 260, east of Bottrill's shaft, on Trathan's lode, is 5 ft. wide, and will yield 4 tons of ore per fathom, worth 81. per ton. The lode in the 250, west of Bottrill's lode, is 5 ft. wide, and will yield 3 1/2 tons of ore per fm., worth 81. per ton. The lode in the 240, east, on Trathan's lode, is 3 ft. wide, and is good work for the stamps. The lode in the winze sinking under the 240, on Trathan's lode, is 7 ft. wide, and will yield 12 tons of ore per fm., worth 111. per ton. The lode in the 230 east, on Trathan's lode, is 3 feet wide, and kindly. The 180, driving east, is poor. The lode in the 260, east of Bottrill's shaft, on Bottrill's lode, is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 240 east, on Bottrill's lode, is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 81. per ton. The lode in the winze sinking under the 240, on Bottrill's lode, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and will yield 2 1/2 tons of ore per fm., worth 81. per ton. The lode in the 230 east, on Bottrill's lode, will yield about 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. In the 230 west, the lode is small and poor. The lode in the winze sinking under the 180, east of Union shaft, on Hewitt's lode, will yield 3 1/2 tons of ore per fm., worth 101. per ton. The lode in the 180, driving west on Hewitt's lode, will yield 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 71. per ton. The lode in the 90, east of Cock's shaft, on John's lode, will yield 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 81. per ton. The lode in the 90 west, on John's lode, is poor at present. The lode in the 80, going east, will yield 2 1/2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 81. per ton. The lode in the 80 west, will yield 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm., worth 81. per ton. The 80 cross-cut, driving north on the cross-course, is not so favourable for driving. The lode in the adit driving west, north of Carragat's shaft, is about 4 feet wide, producing saving work for the stamps. The lode in the adit driving west, in Foster's lode, is 4 ft. wide and has a kindly appearance. Some of the pitches since last report have improved a little. The other parts of the mine are much as usual.

**GATTON.**—J. Gill, March 19: In the 50 east the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, muddle, and spots of ore. The lode in the 50 west is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and letting out a good deal of water. In the 36 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding some saving work, and has every appearance of improving. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 36 is still holding good; worth 121. per fathom. In the 36, driving west, the lode is 4 feet wide and worth 81. per fathom. In Matthew's pitch in back of the 24 the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 71. per fm.

**GERNICK.**—J. Barratt, March 22: The lode in the 36 end, east from flat-rods shaft, is 12 in. wide, composed of quartz and muddle. The branch mentioned in my last, in the north side of this end, continues to yield a little yellow copper ore. The lode in this end is improving, and when it forms a junction with the branch, which will take place in a few more days driving, I think we shall have mineral.

**GONAMENA.**—R. Pascoe, Wm. George, Jun., March 22: Sarah's lode in the 80 is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, and spots of copper ore. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm.; in the stope in the back is worth 2 1/2 tons of ore per fm. The 70 and 58 fms. levels are without any change to notice since last reported on. The winze sinking below the 58 is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In accordance with instructions received at the meeting, we have resumed driving the 58 west on this (Sarah's) lode, which we are glad to notice, believing this, the western part of our sets, to be a good piece of untiered ground, there being two cross-courses known to pass through it, about which the parallel lodes in West Canard and Craddock Moor have been very productive. The ends on Gilpin's lode are just the same as last reported.

**GREAT ONSLONG CONSOLS.**—G. Rickard, March 24: The lode in the 107 east produces no copper ore to notice at present. In the 107 west the ground by the side of the lode has improved a little. There is no change to notice in the ground in the engine-shaft. The ground by the side of the lode in the 87 west continues very favourable for being driven through.

**GREAT SHERA.**—J. Spargo, March 24: The men are about to commence sinking in the course of a day or two at Kelly Hall. They are also now engaged cutting into the lode in both ends at the present bottom, and hope by another week to be enabled to report the result.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—J. Daw, March 23: The lode in the 100, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore; in the 100 east the lode is 1 foot wide, unproductive. In the 90 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 70 west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 6 tons per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is 1 foot wide, producing 1 1/2 ton per fm. In the 60 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. We shall sample to-day 385 tons.

**GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.**—J. Spargo, March 24: The ground in the 70 end, west of Hobler's shaft, is just the same as when last reported; but the lode, as well as the south branch, is producing more ore, and is gradually improving; from present appearances we shall soon have a good lode. The lode in the 70 east is now 3 ft. wide, producing some ore, not rich, but has a very promising appearance. The lode in the bottom of the 60, I am happy to say, is much improved, and is at present producing some rich work for copper; it has every appearance of improving as we go down.

**GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.**—M. W. Michell, W. Bugholts, W. Arthur, March 19: We have resumed the sinking of Copper-house shaft below the 200 by 12 men, at 201. per fm. The shoot of ore recently cut in opening the plat at the 200 will very probably be met with in the 100 east. The lode in the 200, east of the above shaft, is worth 201. per fm. The lode in this level west has been cut into 6 ft., which is worth 91. per fm.; no wall is yet seen, and the part furthest south seems to be the most ore. The lode in the 130 east is 4 1/2 feet wide, carrying a small branch of yellow ore on the north side, whilst the remainder of the lode is principally composed of a beautiful fluor-spar, mixed with a little ore. The lode in this level west is 15 in. wide—poor. We have suspended driving the 180 cross-cut south, and resumed the driving of this level west on the south part of the lode, which will produce a little ore. The lode in the 170 west, on the south part, is 2 feet wide, producing stones of yellow ore. We have suspended the driving of the 160 west, on the south part of the lode, to drive a cross-cut south from the present end to get under the ore ground gone down in from the bottom of the 137, on the north lode, which crossed the main lode further west, and now become the south one; we calculate to have about 40 fms. to intersect it, but the ground is favourable. Our sampling on Tuesday next will be about 200 tons of rather improved quality copper ore.

**GREAT WHEAL BUSTY.**—J. Nancarrow, March 19: The 110 east looks more promising than for some time past, and is now yielding a little tin. The lode in the 110 west is from 2 1/2 ft. to 3 ft. wide, and is worth 51. per fm. There has been no lode taken down in the 100 west since last week, when it was worth 91. per fm. The lode in the 80 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 301. per fm.; here we see the north part of the lode in the 80 west side the end, which is producing some tin, but we are not yet far enough west for the junction. In a cross-course 8 fathoms behind this end we have also cut into the north part of the lode about 18 inches, which is letting out a large quantity of water; its appearance promises well; what is seen of it is worth 121. per fm. The lode in the 90 east is a little disordered by a gossan branch, but it is hoped this derangement is only temporary; it is now 5 ft. wide, and is worth 401. per fathom. There is nothing new in the 60 cross-cut, west of Davy's, but a pitch in the back of the 8, behind this end, is improved, and is producing some good quality ore. The pitches throughout the mine are yielding fair quantities of tin. In the western mine the cutting down of Reed's shaft has been a little interrupted by the fact of the lode being cut into 1 foot and by dropping the lift, which is down nearly 23 fms. below the adit; it is down upon the stuff, and the shaft is very small, so that it cannot be dropped further till the shaft is cut down to that point. We see to-day what appears to be the back of another level, which we hope to drain, so as to see something of it next week. We have commenced clearing the deep adit west by six men.

**GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.**—J. Daniel, E. Fryor, March 23: The cross-cut in the 95 is driven south of Harvey's engine-shaft 9 fathoms 3 feet, and from appearances have reached the south part of the lode, which is split into branches for nearly 3 fms. wide, producing a little tin throughout, but not to value; we have now commenced to drive on its course. In the 70 cross-cut south there is no change to notice since our last. The 60 is driven west of the main lode, on the cross-course, 43 fathoms, and intersected several branches near the present end, which are producing some rich stuff, having but just commenced to drive on them. More particulars will be known in our next report. —Carmel: Painter's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 36; lode disordered by the cross-course. In the 26, east and west of shaft, the lode is 2 feet 6 in. wide, of promising appearance, but at present unproductive. In the winze sinking below the 26 the lode is 2 feet wide, opening tribute ground; in this level east the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 161. per fathom. In the 20 west the lode is 4 feet wide—saving work; this end is draining the water from Croft's winze-shaft, and we expect to resume sinking it in a week or two. Harvey's first-level shaft is sunk 2 fms. 4 feet below the 18; the lode is principally standing for the last 3 fms. the south part of it has been cut into 12 places, and is producing good stones of tin. In the 18, east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide—poor. In No. 1 stopes, in the bottom of this level, west of shaft, the lode is 2 feet 6 in. wide, worth 151. per fathom. In No. 2 stopes, in the back of this level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 101. per fathom. In No. 3 stopes, in back of ditto, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 151. per fathom. The tribute department is much the same as it has been for some time past. We sampled on the 23d inst. 16 tons of good quality copper ore for the next western sale, and shall have about 15 1/2 tons of tin against the end of this month.

**GREAT WHEAL YOR UNITED.**—Thomas Gill, March 22: Wheal Metal: The engine-shaft sinking below the 121, on Metal lode, is 3 ft. wide, and producing a little tin; the lode looks promising to improve. The 122, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, and is producing a little tin. The 123, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The 124, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth about 81. per fm. The 80, driving west

Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, and the lode looks promising to improve shortly. The 80, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is small, and poor for mineral. The 80, driving west of John's shaft, on Schneider's lode, is from 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin ore. We have had no change for the last week in the 70 cross-cut, driving north-east of Metal engine-shaft, to cut the north lode.—Wheal Yr: The 204, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on the main lode, is from 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide, and is very likely to produce a little tin to improve. A rise in the back of the 225, south of Boreham's lode, is 5 ft. wide, worth from 501. to 601. per fm. A winze sinking below the 236, on the main lode, is large and wet, but no lode has been taken down for the last week; the north wall shows indications of the lode being equally as good as last reported. The 248, driving east of Boreham's shaft, on the side of the main lode, shows indications of a good lode being convenient; there are at present superior veins of the north side of the lode. The 281, driving west of Boreham's shaft, on the main lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth 201. per fm. The 285, driving west of Boreham's shaft, on the main lode, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth from 181. to 201. per fm. Sandbank shaft, sinking below the 82, on Trueman's lode, is small, and poor for mineral. The 82, driving west of Boreham's shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth from 101. to 121. per fm. The driving east of the cross-cut west of Wolf's shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but poor. All our machinery is working well.

**GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.**—W. Nottle, March 23: I yesterday paid the adit until such time as we receive a visit from Mr. Josiah Hitchins to give us instructions for more extended operations.

**GWYDYER PARK CONSOLS.**—H. Rawson, March 24: In driving west in the level the lode is about 10 in. wide, containing some strings of lead ore 2 or 3 in. wide, solid, and the remainder of the lode is of a good quality mixture throughout. The lode is about 15 in. wide, containing some pretty strong mixture throughout.

**HAWKMOOR.**—J. Richards, March 21: The lode in engine-shaft is much improved this last week; the shaft is set to nine men, at 201. per fm. The 60 east is suspended for the present, and a rise in the back of the same level is set to six men, at 201. per fm. At the 50 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, the leader part 2 ft. wide, and is expected to be a bunch of ore; set to eight men, at 101. 10s., and stent 2 fms. The lode in the 50 west is worth 2 1/2 tons of good ore per fm., and has every appearance of a further improvement. The men in the stopes are set to, at 51. per fm., in the back of the 40, lode is 3 tons of ore per fm., working by twelve men. At West Hawkmoor we have had improvement this last week; every head that has been met with is a fine ore of good yellow ore.

**HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—W. Richards, March 23: The lode in the 110 of Morris's shaft, is without material alteration since last report; worth about 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 100, west of shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, and will produce a good ore per fm. The 78 east is at present unproductive. In the 75, west of shaft, the lode is large, producing occasionally rich stones of ore. The 35, west of shaft, is very kindly, and cannot fail to become profitably productive. The plan is to yield supplies for future returns.

**HOLMBUSH.**—N. Secombe, March 22: In the 145 cross-cut south there is a lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 145 west is still yielding 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 145, west of cross-course, is the same as last reported. We expect to communicate with the 160 in a fortnight the 160, east of the diagonal, the lode has increased in size, but is not producing so much ore as last report; I think it will improve again very soon. The stope in back of this level are yielding on an average from 1 to 2 tons per fm. In the 160 of the diagonal the lode continues large but unproductive. In the diagonal and the 160, in the winze-shaft, and hope to complete the same about the end of the next week, after which we shall commence sinking below the above level with all speed. The 40 cross-cut north is suspended for the time. The lode in the 40 north part, is about 1 1/2 ft. wide, and much the same character as it has been in time past, producing stones of ore, but not enough to value. We have commenced driving east at the 40, on the first branch which was intersected in the cross-cut 31 fms. north of shaft, and I am happy to say it is opening as we proceed east, 8 in. wide, underlying south about 2 ft. in a fm., composed of quartz, muddle, and carrying a streak on the south wall, which is very regular. We have six men at present, in order to push it on with all speed, being the nearest point to the elvan end.

**KELLY BRAY.**—S. James, March 19: The 115 cross-cut south is progressing favourably; it is extended about 21 fms. in favourable killas for the production of ore. The lode in the 56 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 201. per fm. The stope of same level is worth 121. per fm. The lode in the 55 east is 1 1/2 ft. wide, and very kindly appearance, showing indications that we are approaching the brems which was driven through in the 45 east. The lode in the 45 east is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 101. per fm. The tribute department is much as usual.—Eastern Mine: The last week Watson's shaftmen have been getting good results, and have produced a house at the 50, in the winze-shaft, and hope to complete the same about the end of the next week, after which we shall commence sinking below the above level with all speed. The 40 cross-cut north is suspended for the time. The lode in the 40 north part, is about 1 1/2 ft. wide, and much the same character as it has been in time past, producing stones of ore, but not enough to value. We have commenced driving east at the 40, on the first branch which was intersected in the cross-cut 31 fms. north of shaft, and I am happy to say it is opening as we proceed east, 8 in. wide, underlying south about 2 ft. in a fm., composed of quartz, muddle, and carrying a streak on the south wall, which is very regular. We have six men at present, in order to push it on with all speed, being the nearest point to the elvan end.

**KESWICK.**—J. Postlethwaite, March 19: The 30 north end has improved considerably, and is now worth 30 cwt. per fathom, the ore being best in the bottom of the shaft. A remarkable feature in this end is that the vein stands upright, or, if it has any tilt, it is in the contrary direction to what it ought to be. This leads me to think we have part of the vein standing to the west, and I consider at some future time we will be well to prove this by a cross-cut. In the 40 north the vein is still very small, and is a little easier to work, and is worth 5 cwt. per fathom. We have no ore in the 50 ends; they are both hard, wet, and difficult to work. A few fathoms north end there is an appearance of a branch, leaving the main lode, and we have two men to try this, and will let you know the result as soon as possible. The ore is producing as follows:—Lancaster's stope, 8 cwt.; Smith's stope, No. 1, 15 cwt.; No. 2, 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; Sparr's stope, 8 cwt.; Hodgson's stope, 8 cwt.; No. 2, 14 cwt. of lead per fathom.



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holding stuff, and a piston to contain the cistern for holding the water while sinking the 20 is also completed. The men are now engaged cutting down the end of the shaft below the cistern plat to the bottom of the shaft (about 3 fathoms), they have about 2 fathoms more to cut down, which may require this week and next. We shall then commence sinking the shaft, and driving the 20 east with all speed. The lode in one end of the shaft is about 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, mica, copper

is 3 ft. wide, worth 77. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 87. per fathom. In the 142 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 160. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 127. per fathom. In the 122, north of Chippendale shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 87. per fathom. In the 120, north of ditto, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 67. per fathom.—South Mine: The lode in the 152, south of Trevelyan's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 100. per fathom; in the 142 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 87. per fathom.



Considerable business has been transacted in Mining Shares at the New York Exchange during the week, and the prices at which shares changed are as follows:—In the English market.—East Wheel Franchise, 194; Russell, 184, 17, 13, 134, 124, 13, 124, 114, 104, 13; East Wheel Franchise, 240 to 2424; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 854, 85; Great South Toluca, 134, 134, 134; Margaret, 674; Providence, 91; South Wheel Franchise, 134.



203½ to 210; Wheal Trelawny, 31 to 32; North Frances, 8 to 8½; West Caradon, 79; Sorthridge Consols, 4; Wheal Bassett, 200, 195; Tincroft, 4. In the market for Colonial Mining Shares the transactions were confined to those of the South Australian companies. North Rhine, 1½; Bon Accord, 2; and Australian, 1. Foreign Mining Shares were dealt in to some extent. Brazilian, 1½; Linares, 10 to 10½; Lusitanian, 1 to 1½; United Mexican, 2½ to 2½; and Fortuna, 2.

But few transactions have taken place this week "outside" in Foreign and Colonial Shares, holders generally looking forward to an advance in price. Worthings have been freely required for, at 10s. to 10s. 6d., in anticipation of the despatches, leaving off at 10s. 6d. to 11s. Linares, 10 to 10½; a dividend of 5s. per share was declared on the 17th. Port Phillip, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; Australian, 1½ to 1½; North Rhine, 1½ to 1½; Lusitanian, 1½ to 1½; Bon Accord, 2 to 2; Fortuna, 1½ to 2; General, 23 to 25; Scottish Australian, 1½ to 1½.

During the week no transactions in antimony, arsenic, or emery have been recorded, and chemicals generally have been dull. The quotations are the same as last week. The slight decline in saltpetre brought out a few buyers, and hopes were entertained that a reaction had commenced; but it is now apparent that it was only a temporary spurt, the market being very dull. At auction 550 bags Bengal partly sold at 41s. for refraction 4½ per cent.; 128 bags Madras sold at moderate rates, ref. 15 to 10 per cent. of good colour going at 35s. 6d. to 36s. per cwt. Privately 2500 bags Bengal have changed hands at 38s. for ref. 22; 38s. for ref. 13½ to 12½; 40s. for ref. 7½ to 6½; and 41s. for ref. 5½ per cent.—no business done for arrival. Only 230 tons Bengal have arrived during the week. The stock at present on hand is 3756 tons, against 5113 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The market for brimstone is dull; and although at the port of shipment prices are better, in London lower rates have been accepted.

In the COAL MARKET, the amount of business transacted has been limited, although the position of the market has not declined. On Monday, first-class house coals were rather more in demand, but seconds were almost unobtainable. Hartley's and manufacturers' were without change. There were 116 ships at market, of which 83 were sold, 40 of these being for gas contracts, and 33 remained unsold. On Wednesday, the tone of the market was decidedly firmer for first-class house coals; but seconds were in less demand, and manufacturers' dull. Of the 158 ships at market, 53 were sold, 46 went for gas contracts, and 59 remained unsold. Yesterday, the market was quiet, at previous quotations; 76 ships were at market, 24 were sold, 9 went for gas contracts, and 43 remained on hand. The closing quotations were about the same as those published in last week's Journal.

EXPORT OF BRITISH COAL.—Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, have issued their Monthly Circular, containing the details and statistics of the coal trade in the month of February. It appears that the exports were—From the Northern ports, 209,705 tons; from the Yorkshire ports, 11,522 tons; from Liverpool, 34,810 tons; from the Severn ports, 75,621 tons; and from the Scotch ports, 21,349 tons—making 353,007 tons, being a decrease as compared with the same month in the preceding year of 22,657 tons. There was an increase in the exports from the Northern ports of 42,579 tons.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for two months ending Feb. 28, 1859; and also as compared with two months ending Feb. 28, 1858; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR TWO MONTHS ENDING FEB. 28.			
	1858.	1859.	Increase.
Coals and culm .....	£ 357,694	£ 338,100	19,594
Hardware and cutlery .....	416,649	523,688	107,039
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines .....	158,868	88,670	70,198
Other sorts .....	287,912	269,331	18,581
Total .....	£ 1,221,123	£ 1,219,389	1,734
Metals:—			
Iron—Figs .....	89,690	81,064	8,626
Bar, bolt, and rod .....	220,900	333,565	112,665
Wire .....	36,775	30,427	6,348
Railway .....	358,308	347,870	10,438
Cast .....	117,567	97,183	20,384
Steel unwrought .....	287,905	1,101,935	813,930
Copper—Unwrought .....	81,470	162,948	81,478
Sheets, &c. .....	228,591	228,334	257
Wrought .....	98,542	408,703	310,161
Lead—Figs, sheet, &c. .....	49,024	62,071	13,047
Ore, litharge .....	19,122	68,146	49,024
Plates—Unwrought .....	40,485	42,189	1,704
Flates .....	228,722	167,207	161,515
Grand total .....	£ 3,037,858	£ 3,391,681	£ 353,823
Less decrease coals .....		19,594	
• Ditto machinery .....		88,579	
Total .....		£ 3,353,508	

At Redruth Ticking, on Thursday, 3162 tons of ore were sold, realising 19,790 14s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 142 2s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 6l. 5s.; quantity of fine copper, 200 tons 9 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Feb. 24.	2463	142 2s.	6½	6l. 5s.	200 9 cwt.
March 3.	3428	137 10	7½	7 9 6	100 11
" 10.	3523	143 1	6½	6 5 6	99 9
" 17.	4339	145 10	6½	6 17 6	99 2
" 24.	3162	142 2	6½	6 5 0	98 14

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 1l. 12s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 5s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 4d.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 8192½, being 8l. per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ore sampled in the months of October and November last. After paying of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 23,764 9s. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on March 18, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 997l. 6s. 2d.; copper ore sold, 3555l. 19s. 9d.; tin, 579l. 14s. 10d.; 4857l. 1s. 2d.—Mine cost, Jan., 1079l. 13s. 2d.; Feb., 932l. 1s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 325l. 3s. 5d.; lord's dues, 245l. 19s. 7d.; leaving credit balance, 1750l. 5s. 10d. A dividend of 768l. (3l. per share) was declared, and 992l. 2s. 10d. carried to the credit of the next account.

At West Caradon meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Harris in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 3211l. A dividend of 1024l. (2l. per share) was declared, and a credit balance of 2197l. carried to next account. Full details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Rosewarne and Herland Mine meeting, on March 16, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 469l. 7s. 9d.; black tin sold, 1990l. 4s. — 2459l. 11s. 9d.—Labour cost for three months ending Jan., 807l. 10s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 300l. 12s. 2d.; lord's dues, 110l. 11s. 4d.; bankers' interest and commission, 52l. 12s.; leaving credit balance, 1158l. 6s. A dividend of 1024l. (1l. per share) was declared, and 184l. 6s. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Hugh Stephens and Samuel Mitchell reported that there was a great quantity of tin ground laid open, which can be taken away to advantage as wanted, and will last for a long period. It was surprising to see the small portions of lode taken away to produce such a quantity of tin. They calculate to increase the returns correspondingly in the next quarter as they have in the past, with little, if any, increase in the expenditure. We understand that since the meeting the lode in the 18 has very much improved.

The Foxdale Mines (Isle of Man) declared a dividend of 20s. per share on 15th.

At West Bassett Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 63l. 11s.; advance on tribute, 420l.; copper ore sold, Dec., 3554l. 2s. 6d.; Jan., 4405l. 13s. 11d.—8443l. 7s. 5d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., December, 2005l. 9s. 5d.; January, 2314l. 16l. 11d.; boundary costs, 357l. 1s. 9d.; advance on tribute, 400l.; leaving credit balance, 3366l. 0s. 2d. A dividend of 3300l. (1l. per share) was declared, and a balance of 86l. 0s. 2d. carried to next account. Capt. W. Roberts reported that since last meeting the prospects of the mine have considerably improved. The sampling amounted to 500 tons. There were 106 hands employed, and 19 in putting down and fixing pitwork, &c. The water was 6 fms. below the 114, and forking as fast as the pitwork could be put down.

At the Aberdovey Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, on the 15th inst., a dividend of 10s. per share was declared.

At Wheal Ellen meeting, on March 17, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2387l. 10s.; mine cost, four months ending Jan., 875l. 11s. 8d.; tributors' balances, 888l. 12s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 368l. 10s.; interest and commission, 457l. 4s. 5d.; 2911l. 8s. 8d.; calls received, 330l. 8s.; leaving debit balance, 332l. 11s. 7d. The mine has more than met costs, during the past four months. Captains John Hosking and N. Miners reported that they would sell, on Thursday, 210 tons of copper ore, estimated at 1180l. Capt. Charles Thomas, who has inspected the mine, reports that he does not perceive any indication of change of geological condition in depth or eastward as likely to be met with to impoverish the lode. The south lode will also be cut deeper as soon as the new shaft is sunk to a proper depth. Moreover, another lode, having probably some

connection with the large excavation open at surface in the adjoining sett, will be tried before long from the new shaft. The cost of draining is moderate, the water being very little.

At Carnyorth Mine meeting, on March 14, the accounts for Oct., Nov., and Dec. showed a loss on the quarter's workings of 24l., which, added to balance at last meeting, leaves 530l. 5s. 4d. now against adventurers.

At Spearhead Consols meeting, on March 14, the accounts for Oct., Nov., and Dec. showed a profit on the quarter of 69l., which, after paying balance at last meeting, leaves 537l. 17s. 10d. in favour of adventurers.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on March 3, it was resolved that the capital of the company be increased by the issue of 1000 new 10l. shares, and that the directors be recommended to offer the same rateably to the present proprietors, at a discount of 8l. per share.

At the Cardigan Consols Company first annual meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance of 231l. 8s. 11d. liabilities over asset, but 36½ tons of lead ore (including 6½ tons from Alt-y-Crib) were for sale on Thursday, and were expected to realise about 520l. Numerous cross-cuts and explorations are in course of being carried out, and other important operations are contemplated, which it is expected will lead to valuable discoveries.

At Bosmore and Bollowall Mine meeting, on March 18, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2957l. 7s. 2d.; mine cost and carriage, Sept. to December, 4107l. 3s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 427l. 10s. 7d.; stamps rent, 23l. 13s. 4d.; interest and commission, 15s. 14s. 10d.; surgeon and club, 4l. 10s.—791l. 19s. 2d.—Call, 160l.; tin sold (less dues, 22l. 1s.), 507l. 4s. 3d.; leaving debit balance, 1244l. 14s. 11d.

At Wheal Vreys Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Clymo in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2514l. 18s. 9d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., Oct. to Dec., 3554l. 10s. 6d.—3041l. 8s. 6d.—Bess 250l. 7s. 4d.; call, 456l. 13s.; leaving debit balance, 5091l. 6s. 8d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. P. Clymo, W. Hancock, and R. Eoskilly reported that the pitchea were producing much as usual. Yesterday (Friday) 40 tons of copper ore were sampled. Improvements were daily expected.

At North Trekerby Mine meeting, on March 15, the accounts showed—Mine cost, Nov. to Jan., 579l. 5s. 1d.; merchants' bills, &c., 1827l. 12s. 4d.—7317l. 17s. 5d. Balance last audit, 1497l. 6s. 6d.; calls, 554l.; leaving debit balance, 281l. 10s. 11d. The arrears of call were 277l. 8s. 5d.; and the balance of liabilities over assets, 500l. The appointment of Capt. T. Mitchell was confirmed. A call of 30s. per share was made; and the purser was empowered to overdraw on the company's bankers 250l., if necessary, to meet the cost of the company, and accept bills for the new engine, or for any other supplies to the mine. Messrs. Treagus, Whitworth, J. Burgess, Capt. S. Simmons, and Mr. W. Simmons, were appointed a committee of management. Captain T. Mitchell reported that the present underground operations consisted of two twin workings and one tribute pitch, which is working in the back of the shallow adit, by two men, at 8s. in l. They have at surface about 30 tons of good copper ore, and hope to prepare for a sampling in three weeks time, 40 tons of ore of an average quality.

At the Levant Mineral Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. P. Anstruther in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on sale of Turkey emery-ore for the current half-year of 4033l.; leaving a balance available for dividend of 3653l. A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, and a balance of 221l. 19s. 4d. carried to the next account.

At Great Barrier meeting, on Monday (Col. Bazalgette in the chair), the directors' report was read, which elicited general satisfaction. Capt. Trewen in every way confirmed the statements of Mr. T. Heale, the vendor. It was estimated that from the present stopes a profit of 1000l. per year could be realised; and with an outlay of 250l. to 300l. that 30 tons of ore could be returned per month from those stopes alone. The meeting unanimously agreed that the directors should take the necessary steps for completing the mine, and the property and develop its resources. The representations of the vendor were more than verified, and the meeting, to express its sense of his frank and honourable conduct, on the proposition of Mr. C. Hancock, passed a special vote as an earnest of its acknowledgment. To complete the purchase and carry on the development of the property it is probable that three calls of 10s. each will be required, the first to be made in May and the others at intervals of two or three months. Vote of thanks were unanimously accorded to the directors and secretary for their zeal and assiduity on behalf of the interests of the company. To remove an erroneous impression it is, perhaps, necessary to state that there are no preference shares in this company; the impression has probably arisen from the circumstance that those shares which were subscribed upon anterior to the 1st of March inst. are entitled to the profits made up to that date, and then all are alike. Full details will be found in another column.

At the East India Coal Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. S. Aikin in the chair), the resolutions contained in table B, in the schedule to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, were adopted as regulations of the company, in lieu of the present Deed of Settlement, and other special resolutions. Details in another column.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that the mining share market continues quiet, and partakes of the general depression of business produced by the unsettled state of political affairs. Craven Moor, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Merrifield, 6s. to 5s. 6d.; Heblen Moor, 2 to 2½; Yorkshire, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Wensleydale, 1s. to 6d. A general meeting of the West Yorkshire Mining Company was held last week, and a dividend declared of 12s. per cent. on 5l. 10s. share, leaving a surplus of money in the bank, and a stock of ore on hand sufficient for carrying on the works of the mine with vigour. They continue to get ore at the Old Providence out of the 8 fms. limestone, to which they sink a little while ago. They are still getting a large quantity of ore out of the North Moatdale Mine, and also at the Wharfedale (late New Providence) they are turning out some good ore. These mines continue to do well, and are progressing to pay further dividends.

From Chili, we learn that the revolutionary movement was progressing. In the south the province of Talca, and in the north Huasco and Copiapo, were in arms against the Government. Valparaiso still continued under the power of the administration, but great excitement existed there, and commerce was suffering severely from the unsettled state of affairs, as well as from the unfavourable rates of exchange, which prevented remittances from the Peruvian markets. The market continued well stocked. Copper had advanced, and holders were unwilling to sell at existing rates. Bar copper was firm at \$19½ to \$20. In regular and copper ore there were no transactions. Flour was quoted at \$3½ to \$4. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 54s to 54½; on Paris, 90 days, \$100 to \$101; on United States, 7 to 8 per cent. prem.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.—The following additional subscriptions have been received:—

Amount already advertised.	£	10	0	W. E. Commins	£	1	0
J. R. ....	1	0	0	G. G. ....	1	0	0
Z. ....	1	0	0	W. M. W. ....	1	0	0
J. Nichols ....	2	0	0	W. M. W. ....	1	0	0
W. E. D. Commins	2	0	0	W. Fawcett	1	0	0
A Friend to Mining	1	0	0	Unknown Friend	1	0	0
W. Jackson	1	0	0	W. Leach	1	0	0
J. S. Orlon	1	0	0	W. Brunton and Co.	1	0	0
J. W. Williamson	1	0	0	Mining Journal	1	0	0
P. C. ....	1	0	0	J. Campbell	1	0	0
C. A. S. ....	1	0	0	J. H. ....	1	0	0
W. H. Cuell	2	0	0	W. H. Burgess	1	0	0
N. F. Watson	3	0	0	S. Higgs and Son	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0	J. H. C.	1	0	0
W. L. Webb	1	0	0	Jno. Cady	1	0	0
S. N. B.	1	0	0	C. Robins	1	0	0
H. B. Rye	1	0	0	Jno. Cradock	1	0	0
Total .....	£	114	12	0			

The proposed form of Testimonial, and other particulars, will be stated in an early number of the Journal.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian January mail, so long overdue, has at length arrived at Marseilles, and the letters will be delivered this morning. The *Oreida* did not leave at the appointed date for the departure of the mail, and consequently brings dates as late as Feb. 2, from Sydney, and Feb. 5, from Melbourne. The telegram gives no date from Adelaide. The amount of gold advised since the departure of the last mail is 1,072,256l. The stock of imports was still increasing in the Melbourne market. The *Oreida* started from Suez on her return voyage to Melbourne with the London February mails, which had been waiting for her arrival.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—J. Martin, Feb. 23: Stanford Hill Mine: I beg to inform you that I have no change of importance in the appearance of the lodes in the different levels of this mine since I last wrote: the native miners are making good progress in their different workings. We have the engine in its place, but the setting it to work rests entirely on the speed of the engineer in carrying out his work; I would say that the work will be completed by the end of March, and the engine at work about that time. The getting the engine to work is a thing I am pushing on as fast as possible, knowing that the sinking of the shaft depends entirely on that. The rains we have had this month have delayed us a little in getting things up to the mine.

WHEAL JAMAICA COPPER COMPANY.—Capt. Francis, Feb. 23: Charing Cross: The 65 north has been driven to date 4 fms. 5 ft., through a lode for the most of that distance 3 ft. wide, with a branch of ore from 4 to 6 in. wide; at present the lode is 3½ ft. wide, carrying a good branch of ore towards the back of the end 6 in. wide, with a beautiful hanging wall, and looking very kindly. The shaft is now down 3 fms. 2 ft. below No. 3 level—total from No. 2, 12 fms. 5 ft., and is properly timbered 6 feet below No. 3 level, and we are getting on with the sinking, having sunk in the past week 6 ft.; the ground is much the same character as for some time past. We are proceeding with the new road as fast as possible, and are now down to within ½ or ¾ mile of Retreat estate, and are making good progress, having made in the last week 12 chains. We shall ship all the ore we now have in Kingston, and hope to send you bill of lading by next packet.

RIO GRANDE MINING COMPANY.—Capt. Arthur, Portland: Chesterfield and Brookdale: We have no particular or important change to report for this mail. The workings are being steadily prosecuted, as actively as the strength of our mining staff allows, and our prospects continue as satisfactory and assured as ever; both the above mines are yielding good ore.

ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIE MINING COMPANY.—Capt. Holman: Salisbury Plain: The mine is looking right well now. The lode in Arthur's level is strong and regular, with good settled ground. By the month of April we calculate that our next level will be driven under the underlie shaft, proving the ground so far, and giving us an opportunity of re-opening that same shaft, and permitting us to resume stoping, for until that level is further advanced the whim has enough to do in sinking the other shaft for the present.

HOPK SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Capt. Colom, Feb. 28: The shaft is now down about 4 fms. below the 43; the lode produces numerous spots of copper ore, of the peacock, vitreous, and sulphure varieties. The footwall is very regular and well defined. The water is rather quick, but still we are enabled to sink with moderate dispatch the sinking of the shaft being the principal operation of the present in that part of the mine, requires persevering and unbroken attention. The driving of the 30 north-east on the course of the lode should be our next object of consideration. Most of our drivings on the course of the lode being so very limited do not

afford that extent of examination, nor that perfect knowledge of the great character of the mine so absolutely necessary to ensure the most economical means of profitably working and properly developing the same; therefore, to add as in these desirable objects I beg to recommend (besides the sinking of the shaft, and driving the deep level with all possible dispatch) the driving of the 30 fms. level north-east on the course of the lode as a very desirable means of developing the mine at that horizon; the end is now driven about 9 fms. to the north-east of the shaft, and produces lead and zinc ore—sawing work; the expense of driving may be estimated at about 5l. per fm. The deep adit level is now driven about 72 fms.; the ground has become rather harder of late, and requires to be blasted at times, but, on the whole, it is not bad ground to be driven into; the back of the level still requires timbering. The rise in the back of the deep adit level, for ventilation, is now up about 2 fms., and will have to be continued about 19 fathoms further to reach the surface; it commences about 64 fms. from the entrance of the level. Most of the operations in the mine of secondary importance are for the present suspended, to concentrate our forces on the main object of sinking the shaft, driving the deep adit level, and the extending of the 30 north-east, all of which require our greatest attention and energies to push on with. The dressing of the copper ore still progresses in a limited manner, and we shall soon have a few tons more of copper ore ready for shipment, besides the silver ore being daily forwarded to Kingston. The woodwork of the new stamps is in due course of preparation, and will all be ready by the time the ironwork for the same machine arrives from England.

The *Saladia*, with 70 tons of ore from the Hope Mine, arrived at Liverpool on March 19.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Sold on March 7.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Carmarthen United	14	13	10 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Dyffryn	66	14	4 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	65	14	5 6	ditto
ditto	49	14	7 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	56	14	3 0	ditto
ditto	54	14	6 0	ditto
Dyffryn	45	14	4 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhoswyl and Bachelidon	45	14	1 0	Adam Eytton.
Aberdovey	30	13	16 6	Alfred Courage & Co.
Wheal Trelawny	71	25	12 6	T. Somers.
ditto	105	8	19 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
South Gars	18	12	6 6	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
East Dargen	35	15	13 0	ditto
ditto	35	15	17 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Cwm Erbin	35	16	12 6	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
Wheal Exmouth	70	13	7 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Wheal Frank Mills	70	10	0 0	Panther Smelting Co.
Westminster	14	1	0 0	Adam Eytton.
Maesnafn	24	13	5 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Mount Pleasant	60	13	16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	20	14	8 6	ditto
East Pant Du	3½	10	16 0	ditto
Frionisa	4	13	6 6	ditto
Chirk Castle	11	13	2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Miners Union	10	15	6 6	ditto
ditto	10	13	6 6	Adam Eytton.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Pedn-an-drea	4 3 2 26	£79 17 6	£385 6 0	Boltho & Sons.
ditto	7 12 3 20	72 15 0	525 6 0	ditto
ditto	1 10 1 9	61 0 0	92 10 0	ditto
Boscundle	7 5 2 16	71 0 0	517 0 0	Enthoven & Sons.
ditto	12 17 2 25	70 7 6	906 17 3	ditto
ditto	0 10 1 6	68 2 6	35 11 0	ditto
St. Austell Cons.	14 10 0 0	72 0 0	1044 0 0	Enthoven & Sons.
Wendron Cons.	20 3 0 1	72 0 0	1533 12 3	Chyndour, &c.
St. Day United	11 8 3 12	66 15 0	763 16 1	—
Wheal Kitty	15 6 1 12	—	1091 16 0	—

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
United Mines	93	£3 19 6	Cradock Moor	66	£9 1 4
ditto	80	5 14 0	Wheal Ellen	82	4 1 0
ditto	78	5 11 0	ditto	47	3 17 6
ditto	60	4 0 0	ditto	44	4 0 0
ditto	58	2 8 6	ditto	40	3 16 6
ditto	51	8 4 0	ditto	17	16 3
ditto	39	3 16 6	ditto	10	3 17 4
ditto	31	3 7 0	South Crofts	59	6 8 6
ditto	30	4 12 6	ditto	44	6 16 6
Great Wheal Busy	87	2 14 6	ditto	38	13 4 6
ditto	85	2 8 0	Gonaussa	79	9 10 6
ditto	82	2 8 0	ditto	29	9 10 6
ditto	65	2 11 0	ditto	11	5 8 6
ditto	61	2 12 6	Tywarnhaile	64	4 0 0
ditto	29	5 11 6	ditto	30	5 11 6
ditto	19	6 19 6	ditto	8	12 7 6
ditto	18	7 19 6	South Wheal Ellen	37	4 16 0
ditto	5	8 10 6	ditto	25	1 16 6
South Caradon	91	7 13 0	ditto	24	5 15 6
ditto	79	11 14 6	Perran St. George	41	4 16 6
ditto	64	7 17 6	ditto	39	1 16 6
ditto	56	10 16 0	North Down	62	7 14 0
ditto	40	7 19 0	New Trevelyn Consols	29	5 19 0
ditto	35	7 10 6	ditto	14	2 9 0
St. Day United	76	2 8 6	Basset Consols	39	4 15 0
ditto	73	6 0 0	ditto	6	3 2 6
ditto	67	5 1 6	Wheal Henry	41	7 17 6
ditto	61	3 5 6	Old Tolgus United	39	3 13 0
ditto	60	9 7 6	Wheal Jane	28	3 10 6
ditto	38	8 19 0	Wheal Polmar	29	11 10 6
ditto	31	13 6	Wheal Kitty	12	2 7 0
Cradock Moor	22	8 18 6	Wheal Leisure	9	3 15 0
ditto	71	9 12 6	East Wheal Leisure	8	8 4 0
			West Wheal Jane	5	8 4 0



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N.B.—The author having long seen the usefulness of such tables, if published, begs to lay them before the mining community.

### Notices to Correspondents.

**PRACTICAL MINING—SINKING SHAFTS.**—Would any of your scientific and practical correspondents have the goodness to state what depth a perpendicular shaft can safely be sunk to, with 11,000 cubic feet of water per minute over a 20-ft. overhead water-wheel, with a feeder in the shaft of 300 gallons per minute?—ONE INTERESTED: Newcastle, March 22.

**MINING IN YORKSHIRE—THE WETGROVES COMPANY.**—A meeting took place at the White Horse, Leeds, of some of the shareholders of the Wetgroves Mining Company, Yorkshire, at which I understand a dividend of 12s. per 5s. 10s. share was declared. Not having been present, I have looked through your Journal for a report of the proceedings, or for some intimation from your correspondent at Leeds of the particulars, the period up to which this dividend was declared, and the probable date at which another dividend is expected; in short, to get for me here in London a statement of the past, and a full announcement of the prospects for the future. I desire to add that it is difficult to understand why such information is not spontaneously given to the public, as usual with other joint-stock companies. Is it that the secretary and those who attended the meeting wish to keep the secret to themselves, if good, for the purpose of trafficking in the shares, and buying them cheap? I can scarcely imagine such a case; but there are times in which we are all prone to suspicion, especially when there is the least sign of anything approaching concealment.—SCRUTATOR.

**TREASURY.**—In reply to "L. B." in last week's Journal, I wish he or his friends would buy Trevaun engine; it has been advertised several times, and no offer received. The purchaser need be no anxious to sell than any other party, as he is considerably in advance of money.—WM. RICHARDS: Redruth, March 22.

**EAST WREAL RUSSELL.**—Ought some step be taken to check the disgraceful proceedings of those who are most unscrupulous in their statements (or misstatements) respecting particular mines, in order to suit their own "bulling" and "bearing" transactions? This mine has been subject to all sorts of rumours and reports during the past week, which appear to be unjustifiable, and I understand that some of those who were lately its most strenuous supporters have been active since in running it down. It is such practices which do so much injury to legitimate mining, and disgust the bona fide investors. I hope you will watch this subject, and expose those who can detect.—X.: March 25.

**LEAD SMELTING—THE SWANPOOL ORE.**—A great deal of late has been said, through your Journal, on the profits and improvements made, and about to be made, in smelting different ores. I will not touch on the numerous bubbles in gold smelting, but adhere to the baser metals, with which I am more conversant, having had 40 years' experience in different parts of the globe. On my last return from abroad, I considered myself an able smelter; but when I saw Mr. Todd had offered to smelt Swanpool ore, if I may so call it, for 11s. per ton, I thought myself eclipsed, and was content to lay by materials and wait the result. On the first day of reckoning, Mr. Todd backed out by stating the furnace was built on new made ground, and it was so very voracious as to swallow 100 tons of lead; in that case it surely must have been a badly selected spot. Mr. Todd, nothing daunted, coaxed the shareholders to build new furnaces. They did so; then a second day of reckoning came, and if one of the Swanpool reports, just put into my hands, be correct, a something (but they have not stated what) has again swallowed the bulk of the lead. But Mr. Todd, who no doubt is a hero in the smelting world, now offers to smelt 40 tons of ore per week if the company will add one more smelting furnace to the three they have already. Mr. Todd is aware the Swanpool ore gives only about 16 per cent. of lead, with good smelting, and 14 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead; this will leave only 6 tons of good lead and 84 ozs. of silver, worth about 140l. Then I ask Mr. Todd how much he will be minus on his week's smelting charges, supposing he had the ore for nothing. Still I give Mr. Todd credit for trying experiments, hoping he will show us, in reply, the true statement of accounts, whether profit or loss, on his proffered smelting from the common cement, as it is on this thread that the life of the Swanpool Mine hangs.—A LEAD SKEETER: Bristol.

**COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS.**—The annual meeting of this company I perceive is called for April 6, and the accounts will be in the hands of the stock and preference shareholders a week before that period. I would suggest that at the same time a list should be sent out of those gentlemen who have subscribed to the church and school fund, and that some steps may be proposed, so that at the general meeting means can be devised to liquidate that outstanding account. Several of the Court have expressed their willingness to give further aid; it is not, however, to be anticipated, nor is it fair that the holder of one share, and is expected to answer promptly every letter addressed to him, however frivolous it may be. In addition to this he is held responsible for the calls of those of the proprietors who may either be deceased, left the county, or become bankrupt or insolvent; and if residences are changed twenty times in a year, he is expected to know the locus in quo of all parties. Such are a few of the duties expected to be performed by a secretary; and under the Cost-book System I do not see how his position can be greatly ameliorated. In nearly all the foreign mining companies, previous to their commencing operations, a considerable proportion of the capital is subscribed, and when calls are made they are payable at a given date. In Cornish mines in general the majority of the proprietors do not pay until the last moment; and I have known men of capital, position, and influence, several calls in arrears; in fact, those who are willing to pay generally have to bear the primary burden, the others looking on, and never putting their hands in their pocket until they are compelled to do so by seeing that the mine through their neglect is likely to be placed in jeopardy; and then, finally, when the property is wound-up, those parties generally stand aloof if they have anything to disburse, but are most clamorous should they have a small balance to receive.—E. E.

**STEEL-IRON.**—Your last Journal contains a Notice as follows:—"If Mr. Spence requires, I can refer him to at least 50 patents based on the use of puddled steel; articles so manufactured are found so costly as to prevent their introduction.—J. A. J." Now, Sir, as one interested in that great branch of our national industry—the iron trade—and having taken great interest in the articles on "puddled steel" that have appeared in your Journal, I shall feel obliged by your correspondent explaining the extensive statements of his Notice. Does he by his first remark intend to imply that no patent recently taken out is of any value, because 50 patents have preceded it? or that any of these patents are similar to Mr. Spence's, and have failed? But his second comment is still more sweeping, and if it can be substantiated with, I fear, dispiriting many airy visions now indulged in by those who look for a great expansion of the trade from the use of "steel-plates" for ship-building, boiler plates, and all steam purposes, &c. It is to the effect that steel so made is "too costly for general use;" this, if correct, completely upsets the whole theory on which the use of this manufacture is based, and I feel assured I am only expressing the wishes of many of your readers in requesting the writer to enter more fully into the question. I am not acquainted with the process referred to, but request information on the subject generally; at the same time, it is reasonable to expect that the last patent should be the best. I have been informed that steel bars and plates of excellent quality can be produced under these patents at little more cost than the present malleable bars. I am, therefore, strangely misled, or your correspondent is at a mistake.—FERRUS: London, March 23.

**STANNATE OF SODA.**—When, may I ask, are we to have the promised description of the process of making this article, so that we may compare the mode Mr. Robert Oxland has patented with the description written by Bishop Watson in his "Chemical Essays" nearly 90 years since?—NONINGRAMS.

**EAST WREAL ALFRED.**—The letter of "An Inquirer" could not appear without the writer's name being attached.

**GOLD IN WALES.**—Is this question entirely forgotten, or how is it that we now hear nothing about it? As I have for many years attentively watched the progress of gold mining in Wales, it might be thought that I should be convinced, as many others consider themselves to be, that there are no hopes of success. So far, however, from this being the case, I unhesitatingly assert that the more I study the subject the more am I convinced that working Welsh gold mines might be made remunerative. I recollect some few years since Mr. Rowland was very sanguine; and even recently I have learned that he is inclined to make another trial with the Vigna and Clogau sett. Why, then, does not Mr. Rowland take the present opportunity of bringing his proposition forward, and not let the existing favourable position of the mining market change?—AUREM: Carnarvon, March 20.

**NORTH DERBYSHIRE MINING COMPANY.**—As Vice-Chairman of the North Derbyshire Mining Company, I write to say that, owing to continued exertion and exposure during the past year, Mr. Bentley's health has suffered materially, and that this is the sole cause of his resignation. Having been his medical attendant, I can speak positively on this point.—WILLIAM CONDELL, Surgeon: Basilton, Derbyshire, March 22.—[This resolution of the committee, as passed with the greatest unanimity, appears in the letter from our Chesterfield correspondent.—Ed. M. J.]

**NEW GRANADA COMPANY.**—Can any one give information respecting this company?—A SHAREHOLDER.

**WREAL GUYTON.**—We cannot undertake to give legal opinions. "A Shareholder" threatened with proceedings by the late secretary had better consult his solicitor. He will see by the report of a case before Vice-Chancellor Wood, which appears in another column, that one of the late shareholders has commenced proceedings in Chancery against the secretary, to restrain him from continuing an action for an alleged claim on the shareholders.

**EAST ALFRED MINE.**—I find, from remarks made to me by several co-adventurers in the City, that a general feeling of dissatisfaction exists in reference to the refusal to appoint an auditor at the last account meeting of this mine; in fact, a more inconsistent proceeding I never remember to have heard of, and it proves to me very clearly how helpless is the position of non-resident shareholders to protect themselves against a small and numerically influential clique of County men. I feel sure, however, that the great Cornish firms, such as Harvey and Co., Sandys, Vivian, and Co., the Portreath Company, &c., who, I believe, are shareholders in the majority of mines, would gladly give their assistance towards introducing a better system for the protection of the interests of all the shareholders, and the prevention of any underhand proceedings; and I trust that your valuable aid will be given towards supporting the claims of a large and important body of shareholders, who, like myself, are (according to their means) liberal speculators in mines; who give a fair chance and opportunity to their development by promptly paying their calls; and who ask in return only what they are justly entitled to—reports that are reliable, and accounts that are verified by auditors whose integrity may safely be relied upon.—A SHAREHOLDER: London.

**FREDMONT.**—"E. F."—The matter has been attended to, and a letter to that effect forwarded by post.

**EAST WREAL RUSSELL.**—We have received several letters remarking on the position and prospects of this mine. We may generally refer the writers, and others requiring information, to the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street, where the reports may be seen, and all particulars readily ascertained.

**TEN-Y-WORLOD SLATE QUARRY COMPANY.**—In the report of this company's meeting, in last week's Journal, a difference of opinion upon an important point seemed to exist as to whether or not auditors were appointed at the previous meeting; the secretary contending that such were not appointed, taking as his datum that there was no resolution to that effect entered upon the minutes, while, on the other hand, the directors and most of the shareholders present were convinced that auditors were appointed as usual. If your reporter has not misinterpreted the statement, some explanation on this important point would be very satisfactory to many shareholders, and, at the same time, probably dispel some of the misgivings that, in consequence, have arisen. It was stated that access to the books was refused.—S.

**BELLER AND BERTHA.**—Mr. Dunsford, of Ashmole's-court, is secretary of the mine, which is in 1200 shares.

**CANADIAN AND AMERICAN MINES.**—Your correspondent, Mr. C. S. Richardson, takes exception at some remarks about the Roads Mine which I made last year. I then stated that if the property were as good as represented, I had no doubt the Americans would work it themselves. I will not presume to offer any opinion as to the value of the mineral properties which Mr. Richardson enumerates, all of which he evidently has some knowledge of. I will, however, merely refer your readers to the North American mines, in the Eastern States, which have been worked by English companies. What results, I would ask, have been afforded by any of them, except disappointment to the shareholders? I will cite the names of a few of these adventures—Liberty, Waller, L'Aigle d'Or, Chancelorville, and the Mount Carbon; every one of these adventures was trumpeted forth to the public with the greatest delat, and in no instance have any of them made returns. The reports of these were of the most inflated character, and were only equalled by those written for the purpose of getting off the Californian adventures, and which have resulted in as great a failure as those things, misnamed properties, on the Atlantic side of the American continent. I am given to understand that even the Rosale and Canada Lead Mining Company are about to wind up. That there is a great quantity of mineral wealth unexplored in the United States the most sceptic will not doubt. If property of this description is to be introduced on the English market, it should be based upon the reports of proper and efficient agents, dispatched for the purpose from this country, and not from the inflated accounts of any Yankee speculator. The tone of commercial morality we have no cause to be proud of here; nevertheless, our greatest schemers are but tyros in the art of being smart when placed in juxtaposition with their 'cute down East Atlantic cousins.—J. B.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 26, 1859.

There is no longer any doubt but that we shall in 1861 have another GREAT EXHIBITION. The Society of Arts has again been working zealously, and the Royal Commissioners will, it is understood, be the guaranties to the amount of 50,000l. The PRINCE CONSORT has from the first exhibited great anxiety on the subject, and we may regard it as settled that the building for the Exhibition will be reared on the ground purchased in South Kensington with the surplus funds from the wondrous gathering of 1851. (We may parenthetically remark that the site of the glass fountain in the well-remembered transept will ere long be distinguished by a memorial column of colossal size, inscribed with the names of those countries whose productions were displayed in Hyde-park in 1851.)

With all the striking features of the Exhibition of 1851, it was felt that there was a want of system in its arrangement, and that it was with difficulty that anything like a continuous examination of a particular class of products could be made. It is hoped this defect will be avoided in 1861, and that since now there need not be any hurry in the arrangements, a comprehensive plan will be devised by some one mind to ensure unity of idea, and that this idea will be preserved in its integrity. The divisions into countries, and principle of leaving each country to take care of itself, which was the rule observed by Messrs. REID, COLE, and DILKE on the last occasion, gave variety, but nothing else. An Exhibition should be instructive in the most complete sense. Our sons of toil should be enabled readily to examine the works of other countries, and this they cannot do when the productions of England and those of America, for example, are separated, as they were, by more than 1000 ft. of space.

The last Exhibition was divided into 30 groups or classes—Class 1 being Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgical Operations, and Mineral Products; Class 2 was Iron and General Hardware; and Class 27 Manufactures in Mineral Substances, &c. This very objectionable arrangement applied only to our own country; it was rendered yet more difficult by the fact that every colony and every foreign country made its own arrangement, regardless of the plan adopted by its neighbour. Every other branch of industry was split up in a manner very ingenious and injurious. What we desire to see is—confining our remarks to our own important section of human industry—a good exhibition of the raw materials with which Nature furnishes us, exemplifications of the processes by which these are rendered available to man, and illustrations of the infinite variety of products of which the human mind, following out the laws of Nature, has been the creator.

We believe that the mining interests of Great Britain will be greatly benefited by another Exhibition. It cannot be denied that there is required some stimulant of an extraordinary kind to raise the British miner from the passive indifference and self-satisfaction into which he is reposing. It may not be pleasing to many of our readers, but we believe we speak a truth when we say that our mines, regarding them as a whole, are not so

well worked as they were 20 years since. There are, of course, many splendid exceptions. Less attention is paid to the careful working of the mine than to the speculation in shares. This and some other causes have produced within the period named a very striking difference in the condition of the workings of large and important mines with which we are acquainted, and even on the surface we see manifestations of the same baneful influence. Engine-houses which were once the pride of all engaged are now remarkable only for dirt and grease, and *Leas's Engine Reporter* tells us the tale that Cornish engines do not do the duty they once did. This is the result of the want of care, and of the absence of that desire to do the best possible work, which formerly prevailed. We also know mines with miles of levels whose plans hang in the counting-houses as they hang eight years since, and to which not a scratch by pen or pencil has been added.

It is our firm conviction that an Exhibition in which should be shown by plans, sections, and models, the conditions of lodes or beds, and the modes of working, not only in our own but in other countries, together with examples of all the varieties of tools employed, of the machinery which is used, and of the methods of dressing, &c., would be in the highest degree instructive, and, consequently, tend to improve our mining operations. The exhibition of all the ores of our own countries which are of commercial value, together with such as are imported from our colonies and from foreign countries, with wherever it was possible the percentage produce of such ores attached, and by the side of those illustrations of dressing processes and metallurgical operations, would have a peculiar value. Beyond this, if the chemical and physical states of the resulting metal, or of the manufactured article, were well displayed beside them, every one might read a lesson which could not fail to secure—such is the character of the British mind—an improvement in our works, and the introduction of a better system in our mines and collieries.

We shall return from time to time to this subject. We hope there will not be exhibited that indifference on the part of our mine proprietors which prevented them until the eleventh hour from sending their minerals to the Crystal Palace of 1851; and sincerely do we hope that those who have taken the initiative will not, as they did on the last occasion, leave it a matter of uncertainty whether the raw materials are to have a place or not. They found at length, in 1851, that an Exhibition without the raw material was as imperfect as a tree without its root—as unintelligible as a body without its head; and hurriedly the country was stirred to send to London the gifts of Nature upon which man's industry had been expended.

There is an idea that the Exhibition must be rendered attractive—that to do this there must be an exhibition of pictures and grand concerts. We think this idea displays a very melancholy weakness in the originating minds—that it argues a very low appreciation of the intelligence of the country—that it tends to lower the whole affair to the level of an amphitheatre, in which appeals are made to the worst passions of mankind; whereas it should take the place of a Pantheon, dedicated to the gods of intellect and industry. Music and painting are in their places great harmonising agents, but used as "a draw" to an exhibition supposed to be insufficiently attractive, they are equally out of place amongst the manufactures at South Kensington as they are amongst the pewter pots of Canterbury Hall.

The circumstances of the times require an adaptation of home enterprise of the most comprehensive character. Our national stability, exhibiting so marked a contrast with the monetary and governmental position of all the other states and empires of the world, is in the natural course of events attracting to us more than ever the commerce of every known industrial community. England is the point in the great circle upon which universal trade and commerce are now concentrating; and among our growing requirements, for progress is ever creating necessities, there is none which is more obvious and more pressing than an increased accommodation for shipping on the course of the Thames, the great commercial artery of the country. Nothing strikes foreigners with more admiration than our different docks immediately in the vicinity of London; but nothing appears to them a greater anomaly than the fact that, although there is a general complaint of the crowded state of the river from London to Gravesend, and accidents from collision are daily occurring, and, further, that a constant complaint is being made of delays in receiving and discharging cargoes, no "extra dockage," as the expression used might be translated, has ever been established at the confluence of the Thames and Medway, where the nature of the coast offers such facilities, and the site would secure to seaward and internal commerce such easily available and important advantages. They, and perhaps with justice, give us the character of achieving great things in the most difficult positions, and at the most enormous expenditure, while we neglect to consider even the propriety of exercising our provident abilities where locality presents the greatest convenience and the most enduring utility. However, there is now a prospect of our escaping in some measure such an admiration to the future, inasmuch as we have had this week submitted to us a project conceived by men of great experience, adequate means, and appropriate social and commercial position, for the establishing of extensive docks on the Kentish coast of the Thames, where the tidal influx and reflux render them most available. It would be premature, and an invasion of those privileges which belong especially to the promoters of so great an undertaking, to enter into the details which we are given to understand will be in a short time placed before the Government and the public for due consideration; but we may be permitted to say that statistics and estimates, apparently closely and cautiously arranged, and founded on incontestable shipping and traffic returns, show, although a liberal, we would say exaggerated amount is allowed for expenditure,—a profit of more than a million sterling within a very limited time. Here we would be understood as referring less to the sum named than the period specified for an enterprise so necessary and so universally useful. It would indeed tax the ingenuity of the most experienced in those matters to define the return. On this point, among commercial men and people of unbiassed mind there can be found but few, if any, dissentients.

The line of coast to which attention is directed on the present occasion possesses, in a speculative point of view, other features, which it is proposed should remotely become elements of the Thames and Medway Dock enterprise. Along the seaboard stretching from Gravesend to the Hither Marshes, or "Salts," as they are locally styled, thence to the Isle of Grain and up the Medway by the Hundreds of Hoo, Upnor, Strood, and even as far as Maidstone, are thousands of acres easily reclaimable from the sea and tide. Some of this tidal land has been within the memory of man in a high state of cultivation; and it is computed nearly the whole acreage which is now periodically submerged, and which presents on the receding of the waters a fac-simile of the "Dismal Swamp," can be recovered, and rendered capable of agriculture in its various forms. And now the consideration presents itself, that supposing the intended company, or any other were to successfully apply capital to such an object, what would the value per acre of such land in a country like Kent be? and what would the productive addition arising from the cultivation of such a tract to the supplies necessary for our immense and increasing population amount to? It is computed that were the many millions of cultivable waste land in Great Britain placed by a public company in a producing state, our markets would not be lowered by such augmentation of agricultural products to any standard which could militate against the ordinary farming interest. Here certain estimates might be referred to, but we purposely postpone entering into that part of the question, unwilling to anticipate anything upon which the promoters in this scheme base their reasoning, and which will in due course be put forward systematically. It is enough, on the present occasion, to thus far allude to the general principle of so nationally important a project. But there is one point of great interest to the community at large, to which we have before now alluded, and which we now point out as more than ever worthy of attention. The polity of England, as declared by our economists to be founded on a system preposterously extravagant, we are not prepared to go quite so far in condemning that under which the country has reached her present elevation; but it is obvious to all that a reform in some instances is greatly required, and in none more than in the application of our convict labour. The question now arises, would employment in repelling the encroachments of the sea on our coasts, and in reclaiming the "Salt Marshes," over which every man engaged in agricultural industry casts a deploring eye, interfere with the ordinary labour of the country? We contend that it would not; and it would have the liability to do so now than ever, for the late war with Russia and the Indian mutiny have drafted thousands of our able-bodied labourers from farm and other occupations. And as we are destined to keep up a large standing army, and to ensure the thoroughly effective manning of our navy for some years to come, until the world puts on more of the lion than the wolf, it needs no argument to prove that the demand for our population for military and naval service will exceed the supply, and that the effective labour which shall remain will be totally absorbed.



What would the adverse tendency be if the Government, under a suitable arrangement, assisted by convict labour an enterprise such as that we have thus especially sketched? We venture to say it would be calculated to confer incalculable benefits on the country. We shall return to this subject, being deeply impressed with its importance. The other nations of the world usefully employ their "condemned," why should we not? Out of the world's population, as computed—1,288,000,000—Europe is estimated to possess 272,000,000, and of that census Great Britain and Ireland number 27,488,553, the most intelligent and industrious of the human community. They must be fed, fostered, and protected, and there can be no better policy pursued than encouraging home enterprises, like the "Thames and Medway Dock Company," such, we understand, will be the style and title of the intended association in commercial nomenclature; for thus will there be increased accommodation ensured for commerce, import and export, along our seaboard, and the productive acreage of the country will be increased to its agricultural people.

The Germans have a proverb that "a good business will carry further than a thousand florins," and as its truth is universally admitted, the shareholders and assured in the ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY have good reason to congratulate themselves upon their present position and future prospects. The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the society was held on Saturday, and peculiar interest attaches to it, inasmuch as it was likewise the period for the seventh quinquennial division of profits, and the report of the directors was even more than usually favourable. The assurance business, speaking in general terms, has been shaken to its foundation within the past few years, owing to the unwelcome fact having been made known that a large number of the then existing companies were in the most hopelessly insolvent condition. The natural effect of this state of things was to remove the confidence of the public from all assurance societies, except those which previous to that time had been fortunate enough to prove that they were in a flourishing position, and properly managed—the Economic was amongst this number, and the consequence is that it is now one of the most prosperous institutions in existence. The advantages of assurance had been made apparent through the prospectuses of the many abortive schemes which had been from time to time brought forward; and the same number of assurers continuing in the field, the failure of the bubble companies could but give extra business to the stable ones; the annoyance of the crisis being now passed, neither assurers nor assurance companies have to regret the ordeal to which assurance affairs have been submitted.

From the report of the meeting (which we publish in another column), it will be seen that, during the 35 years of the company's existence, they have appropriated 549,419*l.* in bonuses, being equal to 890,514*l.* in reversion, and during the same period they have paid in liquidation of claims considerably over one million and a half (1,596,500*l.*). In 1844 the company had attained such a position as to be enabled to pay off the shareholders in the 50,000*l.* which had been subscribed (which, owing to increased value of shares, cost them 100,000*l.*), and since that time the society has been conducted on purely mutual principles. A better proof of the indisputability of the policies of the association cannot be recorded than the fact that throughout the whole career of the company it has been engaged in but one law suit—MACKAY v. STEPHENSON, to which we have on a previous occasion referred; and both the evidence and verdict prove that it would have been a positive injustice to those assured in the Economic to have paid the claim—the policy having been obtained by fraud, and the man dying immediately afterwards. The dispute respecting the "days of grace," which excited so much interest in the assurance world, was unheard of in this society, the earliest opportunity being taken to inform the assured and the public that no advantage was taken of the assured, it being the established principle of the Economic Society that, except in cases of absolute fraud being apparent, every claim was paid. It is to this principle, coupled with the excellent system of management which has ever been pursued by those in office, that the association owes its success, and these are the circumstances which inspire the assured with the confidence that they are really making provision for those intended to be provided for.

We have ever been the advocates of an application of well-established experience to mineral exploiting before the public should be invited to join in the enterprise of development even in our known and most highly appreciated districts. The lessees of the WEST DEVON sett, which is immediately adjoining—as the very comprehensive prospectus of the company puts forth—the Devon Great Consols on its western boundary, have taken a step in the right direction. It would be superfluous to refer to the enormous returns of this latter adventure, further than stating the item 1,650,860*l.* 8*l.* 11*d.* as involving the market value of the copper ore returned within the last 13 years, or thereabout, on which dividends amounting to 616,448*l.* accrued to its shareholders. So much for the locality in which the present undertaking, the West Devon Consols, is situated; and it is evident, geologically speaking, the site of its operations possesses a more than ordinary speculative interest. It would appear that the explorations are actually carried on within 50 fathoms of the Devon Great Consols, and that the lodes, from which already some 250 tons of copper ore have been raised, communicate directly with that incontestably highly mineralised property.

On the point of proximity and value of locality there thus remains little to be doubted; and having so far done justice, simple justice, to these important features of the "adventure," we, in a general sense, and for the general interest of mining, return to the point from which we started—the great satisfaction it must ever afford the public when a solicitation of their support is endorsed by such men as Mr. JERU HITCHINS and Capt. JAMES RICHARDS, the present agent and captain of the Devon Great Consols; also Capt. GILL, managing agent of Great Wheal Vor. Such names give at once a guarantee for the mineral worth of any mining ground, and, metaphorically writing, such experiences may well form a tripod from which the capitalist can take a very rational and business-like view of mineral workings he is invited to invest in.

We shall never cease in our duty to the public to signalise, as fairly as possible, those undertakings which claim its support upon the good faith and intelligence of such indicators of mineral character as those gentlemen we have mentioned; and we readily pay the tribute of approbation to the projectors of the adventure now noticed, for the medium they have had recourse to in order to establish themselves in the confidence of the public, and to insure their mine a place worth preserving on the speculative market. Such a course is the best which can be adopted by lessees and mine owners; it is a fair test, and whatever may be the result, whether it be one of good or ill, the ethics of commerce will bear the promoters scatheless as to character, and they will have the satisfaction to feel that in founding the enterprise on such a basis they have done their duty.

It required no very great foresight, or powers of divination, to predict the impulse which restored confidence, and a few really valuable discoveries in mining, would create. It appears almost like contrivance that certain mines should at the opportune juncture cut into the riches their workers had so long and industriously sought. Of this class are East Basset, East Russell, and others, whilst Tolvadden, the Great Retallack, North Dolcoath, and some other mines, have announced their being in a position to give dividends, without even making a call. The latter mines afford great encouragement to perseverance, as two at least of them are situated in proscribed districts; for although neighbouring mines had been productive at the depths to which they had been worked, yet prejudice classed them in the list of "slopping," not sterling, mines. So much has this been the case, that a feeling for new adventure has sprung up, phoenix-like, from the ashes of the parents. We are also gratified to find the impulse is general throughout, and directed to our home mining interests—Ireland, Wales, York, Stafford, Devon, Cornwall; indeed, all our mineral-producing counties appear to be on the alert to attract the attention of capitalists to their respective claims. The pages of the Journal weekly announce the launching of some new adventure. It is not our province to dilate on or advocate any particular enterprise; as a matter of course we leave the selection to the choice, experience, and wisdom of the speculator, or his advisers, as to the merits or demerits of the respective schemes. We merely advocate mining as one of the most legitimate and lucrative of British investments, if cautiously entered on; we may, however, be allowed to say that, as far as we are enabled to judge (and our experience is rather extended), there never were so many sterling schemes presented to the public. This, we presume, arises from two legitimate and evident causes—first, the improved class of persons who undertake the promotion of mining adventures; and, secondly, the censorship continually and unsparingly exercised. This latter source has been of vast advantage to the mining public; it has almost extinguished a class of harpies who, having picked up a few mining

phrases, cultivated the acquaintance of half a dozen mining captains, and being able to imitate their *patois*, set themselves up as profound judges, and in communication with the best properties; by these means deluding and living upon the gullibility of Mr. John Bull. The days of these gentry are, however, on the decline, if not for ever gone. We have hitherto, and shall at all times continue to advocate true mining in the same spirit, to hold facts deserving it up to commendation; when the contrary, our columns shall always be open to discussion, and, if necessary, to the exposure of delinquency. In making these remarks, we do so in perfect good faith, with the assurance that the *Mining Journal* will always be the channel of free and unbiased information, derived from the best sources at command. We repeat that the present period of comparative mining prosperity has resulted from purely legitimate causes, and is not the offspring of fortuitous circumstances; and, as far as we can look into the future, is but the commencement of a brilliant era in its history; the which we hope, trust, and believe, from the premises we have stated, will not be stained by the flagitious proceedings we have ere now had reason to deplore, and which were the offspring of ignorance and of knavery, both of which must quail and retire from the presence of truth and publicity.

In our Supplemental Sheet, we publish an epitome of the Admiralty Reports on the Comparative Value of Welsh and North Country Coal for Steam Purposes, from which it appears that although careful firing is necessary to prevent smoke when North Country coal is used, this description of coal can be advantageously employed when its nature and properties are considered, and it is dealt with accordingly. To express the result of the experiments in a few words, it may be stated that "The coal from the South Wales collieries (Aberdare) is comparatively superior to the Northumberland Hartley, both in economic value and rate of evaporation; it is inferior in rate of combustion when burnt under the same conditions as to fire-bar surface and time, or, in other words, the rate of combustion in pounds of coal burnt per square foot of fire-bar surface per hour is not so high with Aberdare as with Hartley coal." For more minute details we refer our readers to the article, and to the remarks of our correspondents from the districts of Durham and South Wales.

The returns from the Board of Trade, which were issued yesterday, show an increase in the declared value of the exports of 4,697,550*l.* for the two months ending Feb. 28, and 2,325,727*l.* for the one month to the same day, as compared with the corresponding periods of last year. These statements are important. The excess for the two months is equivalent to an increase of upwards of 28,000,000*l.* for the year, and judging from the activity which now prevails in every branch of British industry, there seems every reason to anticipate that this estimated return will be realised.

Metals give an improvement of 353,803*l.* for the two months, after allowing for a decrease in machinery to the extent of 88,579*l.*, and for 19,594*l.* in coals and culm. The total amount for January and February of this year is 3,391,661*l.*, and 3,037,858*l.* for the same months of 1858. The details are given in another column.

With reference to the precious metals, however, there is a decrease in the imports, and an increase in the exports. The total quantity brought to this country during the two months of 1859 is 4,161,295*l.*, against 7,284,047*l.* in 1858; and the amount exported is given at 3,575,847*l.*, against 2,879,943*l.* in 1858. Notwithstanding this great difference between the two years, the imports exceed the exports of gold and silver for January and February, the total of the former being 4,161,295*l.*, and the latter 3,575,847*l.*, making, therefore, a balance of 585,448*l.* in favour of this country. The interchange of the precious metals was on the same scale as heretofore as respects the several countries with which there is a regular trade, France, as usual, absorbing the largest quantity of our shipments of gold; and Egypt, in transit for India and China, the greater proportion of silver. To the Danish West Indies we sent 136,768*l.* in gold this year; while the quantity during the two months of last year was only 389*l.*, which is altogether against us, as we receive neither specie nor bullion in return.

We have on several occasions referred to the GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY, and its good prospects, and we have now pleasure in drawing attention to the proceedings of the special general meeting held on Monday, which appear in another column. We have not time at present to do justice to the subject, but we cannot help noticing that the manner in which this undertaking has been established not only reflects honour on those concerned, but shows that where honesty and *bona fides* are observed there is no want of capital to support whatever is sound and legitimate. The caution and prudence exercised by the directors of this company in thoroughly investigating the representations of the vendor are highly commendable, and we would advise those connected with similar undertakings to follow their example, though in some cases we fear it is now too late. It may be noticed, also, that the shares of the Great Barrier Company have been fully subscribed for without extensive appeals to the public, or any attempt to obtain an ephemeral support through market operations. Next week we hope to enter more fully into the resources of the company, which we believe is destined to occupy an important position.

#### THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

MARCH 24.—The prices of metallic ores continue to be well maintained, although it is reported that the business done in metals is not of that extensive character that was expected in the spring of the year. The home trade is good, and the demand increasing; but the expansion of the shipping trade is checked by the uneasiness of feeling and the uncertainty and want of confidence caused by the oft-repeated rumours of war, which prevent, to a great extent, the transaction of business bearing anything like a speculative character. Should the threatening gloom that now hangs over European politics disperse, of which there seems to be some prospect, we may look for a still further expansion of continental trade, and a corresponding rise in the prices of metals. No complaint can be made of the price now given for copper ores; but an advance of another halfpenny per pound in the price of copper would give increased confidence in the maintenance and further rise of the standard. At present the smelters are not making so much profit per ton as they have been accustomed to do in former years; and it is chiefly through an increase of competition that the existing prices of ores are maintained. In the tin smelting trade, also, some competition has arisen, but much more is wanted. The tin smelted in Cornwall is of the value of about 800,000*l.* annually, and the prices paid to the miners for this large quantity of black tin are at the dictation of three or four leading firms, who rule the market as they please. It is true that a good price is at present given for black tin, but it may be fairly assumed that the price would be still higher if there were more competition in the smelting trade. It is hoped that there will be more before a long period elapses. Some time ago tin-smelting works near Penzance were purchased by two spirited gentlemen, and there are now offered for sale smelting works at Truro which, according to the advertisement, are capable of smelting from 10 to 12 tons of black tin daily. Surely this is an opportunity for the investment of capital in what, there is reason to believe, is a lucrative trade. The tin miners would be glad to see more competition, and probably the day is not far distant when their wishes will be realised.

There is rather an active business doing in mining shares, and in several instances prices are on the advance. East Basset has risen to 240*l.* and upwards. West Basset has improved, and shares are about 22*l.* 10*s.*; the lode in the 75 west is worth about 30*l.* per fm. Wheal Buller has some productive tin stopes in the back of the 70, and will be likely to increase sales of tin, but the ends yielding copper ore are not very productive. The mine has been a very encouraging example of Cornish mining, but it is remarkable that the ore does not hold in depth. At South Tolgus meeting a dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share was declared. The mine is looking well on the south lode, and there are good stopes in the back of the 110 fm. level west, on Youren's lode. Great South Tolgus is still looking well in the 70 west, where the end is producing 6 tons per fm., and the ground favourable for driving. East Tolgus has a very promising lode for tin in the 22 east. Wheal Grenville shares have gone up to 5*l.* and upwards, and the shares are in considerable favour with many persons. Camborne Veau has improved in the deep level on the south lode. At South Carn Brea, the lode at the flat-rod shaft is large, and with very favourable indications for improvement. At Great Wheal Busy the works are carried forward with spirit, and with very good prospects for further improvement. Tolvadden is reported to be looking more favourable than it has done for some time past. North Crofty shares have advanced to 9*l.* and upwards,

in consequence of the improved state of the mine. The tin mines in the St. Ives district are greatly in favour at the present time. St. Ives Consols shares are firmly held, the mine being very productive. Wheal Margaret shares have advanced to 68*l.* and 70*l.*, and Wheal Providence to 88*l.* and 90*l.*, and both these mines are looking remarkably well. Treloy Consols is improving, and likely to increase sales of tin. East Alfred Consols has been bunched, but the lode is looking more promising in the 30. Wheal Alfred shares are about 7*l.*

The mild climate of West Cornwall is peculiarly favourable to the production of early vegetables, which are sent to the London and Bristol markets in very large quantities. New potatoes have already been shipped from the Scilly Islands for the London market; and the *Cornubia* steamer, sailing from Hayle, conveyed recently, at one passage, 950 baskets of brocoli, being the produce of 17 acres.

The agriculture, as well as the mining of the county, is in a flourishing state. In consequence of the mildness of the season, the pastures are as verdant as they generally appear at the end of April or in May. The wheat plant is looking as healthy as the farmer can desire. Field work is in a forward state, and roots and fodder are abundant. The price of corn is low, wheat having been shipped at 38*s.* 8*d.* per qr.; whilst barley is of very much lower price in Cornwall than it is in other parts of the kingdom. But although the farmers complain of the low price of corn, they have cause to be pleased at the prices maintained for cattle and sheep. The latter especially are in demand, and prices have been on the advance.

The Assizes are held this week at Bodmin; but there is no case for trial that excites much public interest.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

MARCH 24.—Heavy rains have somewhat impeded operations at the works lately but the state of business is, on the whole, satisfactory. Orders flow in pretty continuously, and this week we hear of several excellent ones having been received. Consumers generally are replenishing their stocks, and the prospect of a still larger demand being experienced shortly for railway iron, in consequence of the new district lines now soon to be commenced, tends to give additional firmness to the market.

The Coal Trade varies but little, although we anticipate some change in it will shortly be produced by the official report just issued on the trials of Welsh and North Country coal. At present, however, we have no feature of interest to note, and freights remain nearly the same as last quoted.

The reports referred to on the relative merits of steam coal produced here and at Newcastle must be considered favourable, so far as they go, to our owners. The document embraces reports of experiments made in August last at Newcastle by Mr. Miller and Mr. Taplin, of experiments made at Cardiff by Mr. Taplin and Mr. Lynn, and general remarks by Mr. Taplin on the whole subject. Into these papers we shall have occasion to enter more fully at a subsequent period; at present it will be sufficient to give an outline of their scope and purport. One fact appears on the surface—that the experiments made at Newcastle seemed to prove the superiority of North Country coal, while those carried on at Cardiff showed in a more decided manner the greater value of Welsh coal. The tabular statements tend most to make out a conclusive case for the latter mineral, but Mr. Taplin suggests that further experiments should be made by Government, independently altogether of private interests. We had hoped that the late trials would have been attended with a more decisive result, but as the examiners seem to be unable to come to any definite opinion, the only remaining course is to adopt the recommendation of Mr. Taplin. The chief results of the experiments at Newcastle are stated to be that North Country coal is capable of producing a greater quantity of heat in a certain time than the Welsh, but that the latter possesses the greatest evaporative power. The commissioners who made the trials at Cardiff, on the other hand, speak thus decisively in their report:—"The result of these experiments, as shown in the tabulated form, makes it appear that while the coal from the South Wales collieries (Aberdare) is comparatively superior to the Northumberland Hartley, both in economic value and rate of evaporation, it is inferior in rate of combustion when burnt under the same conditions as to fire-bar surface and time; or, in other words, the rate of combustion in pounds of coal burnt per square foot of fire-bar surface per hour is not so high in the Aberdare as in the Hartley coal." How, then, are we to explain this singular discrepancy and contradiction in the two reports? We know that at Cardiff the experiments were conducted in the fullest and fairest manner, that every means were adopted to test both coals accurately, and that the examiners were entirely uninfluenced by "private interests." We have no reason to doubt that the same was the case at Newcastle, but the disagreement is certainly extraordinary.

On Monday an inquest was held at Brynmawr, before Mr. C. J. Davies, coroner, on the bodies of two lads, named Meredith and Davies, who were killed by a somewhat remarkable accident. They were at work in the Herod Pit, and one of the witnesses stated that he heard a fall of coal, and on hastening to the spot from whence the sound proceeded, found the deceased lying under a heap of rubbish, which it took three hours to clear away. Another witness, Lewis Morgan, said he believed the accident was caused by a tram, which the men were taking to the workings, striking against the side timbers, thus causing the cross timbers to give way, and the roof to fall. Mr. W. Morris, the pit agent, corroborated this view, and stated that a serious accident had never before occurred in the pit, although it had been worked for 15 years. He had visited the spot where the accident occurred on the same day, and found it all safe. The jury, in returning a verdict of "Accidental Death," complimented Mr. Morris on his excellent management of the colliery.

On Monday last, at the Bristol School of Mines, a paper, contributed by Mr. A. Ross, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on "Ventilating and Working Collieries in the Newcastle District," was read by Mr. Fryar. Mr. Ross remarked, in the course of the essay, that furnace ventilation was nearly universal in the district, the aggregate quantity of air circulating in mines being from 20,000 to 80,000 cubic feet per minute. Each district of the respective mines is ventilated by distinct currents of air, the quantity allowed for each varying from 5000 to 10,000 cubic feet per minute. The size of the shafts used varies from 9 to 14 feet in diameter, but for all practical purposes it is generally admitted that the upcast and downcast shafts should be equal in area. The Government Inspector for this district, Mr. L. Brough, was present, and passed eulogiums on Mr. Ross's contribution.

Railway communication to the Nant-y-Glo Works is now being perfected, and considerable convenience will be afforded to the proprietor. The works are in a very prosperous condition, and Mr. C. Bailey, M.P., is very assiduous in his efforts to improve them.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 24.—No material change has taken place in the position of the Coal and Iron Trades here since we last wrote. Coal freights from the Tyne to the Thames are again low, they are now from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

The yearly bonds were read at the collieries in South Durham on Saturday last, where that term of agreement is customary—that is, at the Hetton and several other large collieries in that locality. The custom may, indeed, be said to extend from the Springwell Colliery, in the north, to Thornley and Ludworth Collieries, in the south, not including, however, all the collieries in this range. The prices offered do not vary materially from those of last year, which we anticipated would be the case, and the majority of the men entered freely into the agreement; in some instances they have made an attempt to get an advance on the prices, but looking at the general position and prospects of the trade at present, this cannot, we think, be effected.

A considerable quantity of water is now met with at the North Seaton new winning, near Blythe, and the owners are advertising for a pumping-engine of 300-horse power.

Disputes have often arisen between the Marchioness of Londonderry and the Dock Company at Sunderland, respecting the shipment of her ladyship's coals there, and some litigation has also taken place between the parties. It is stated, at present, that the Marchioness is in treaty for the lease of the water frontage at the Pontop and Shields drops in Shields Harbour, for the purpose of the shipment of coals; those drops have been used hitherto by the North-Eastern Railway Company, but this traffic will, of course, be now transferred to the Jarroo Docks. There is great facility for the shipment of coals, as the deep water berths are the best in the river.

Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the Committee of the House of Commons have declared the preamble of the Border Counties Extension and North British Railway Bills proved, and that of the















the complete cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, let their origin be what it may, these pills are a perfect panacea, all heartburn, flatulence, shortness of breath, and distension cease as the blood becomes influenced by the purifying powers of these admirable pills, which never entirely fail or disappoint the sanguine hopes of the sufferer. There is no disorder of the digestive organs which is not relieved, and almost invariably cured by these pills; the good fame of which Royalty itself has appreciated and published.



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Non-Paid.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack (S.E.)	2 11 10	7 3/4	6 3/4	7 3/4	20 0 0, 0 2 6-Feb. 1888
10000	Bassfield (cop.), Devon	0 12 6	0	0	0	0 7 1/2, 0 5 0-May. 1888
4000	Bellfield United (cop.), Tavistock	2 6 8	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	0 13 6, 0 5 0-Mar. 1888
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	60	0	0	23 0 0, 1 0 0-Nov. 1888
200	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 6 0	150	0	0	433 5 0, 2 10 0-Feb. 1888
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	80	75 80	0	247 10 0, 2 0 0-Mar. 1888
200	Corn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	33 0 0	37	0	0	5 0 0, 2 0 0-Mar. 1888
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	25	0	0	7 1/2 per cent. - Half-yrly.
350000	ditto (stock)	100 0 0	25	0	0	1 per cent. - Half-yrly.
1085	Cradock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	30	31 32	0	2 14 0, 0 5 0-Mar. 1888
8	Crown Erbin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0	14	0	0	0 10 0, 0 10 0-Nov. 1888
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	300	0	0	155 0 0, 10 0 0-Feb. 1888
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	13 1/4	0	0	0 10 0, 0 2 6-Feb. 1888
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. (S.E.)	1 0 0	475	475 480	0	654 0 0, 8 0 0-Mar. 1888
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	300	0	0	499 10 0, 7 0 0-Feb. 1888
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	110	0	0	57 0 0, 3 0 0-Feb. 1888
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	175	0	0	305 0 0, 2 10 0-Aug. 1888
8700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8	0	0	3 15 0, 0 2 6-April. 1888
1400	Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	38	0	0	18 13 4, 1 0 0-Aug. 1888
2540	Fosdick, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0	45	0	0	60 8 5, 1 0 0-Feb. 1888
400	Granbler and St. Aubyn (cop.) (S.E.)	54 15 0	88	82 84	0	21 0 0, 2 10 0-Mar. 1888
6000	Great South Tolgas (S.E.), Redruth	0 14 6	13	12 1/2	13 1/2	3 14 6, 0 7 0-Feb. 1888
1024	Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard	8 10 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	5 0 0, 0 12 6-Feb. 1888
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 11 0	105	110	0	1081 0 0, 5 0 0-Feb. 1888
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	100	0	0	320 10 0, 3 0 0-Feb. 1888
5000	Mendips Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15 0	134	0	0	1 13 6, 0 6 0-May. 1888
1800	Minera Mining Co. (lead), Wrexham	25 0 0	117	120	0	38 2 6, 2 10 0-Feb. 1888
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	13 1/4	0	0	14 3 2, 0 9 10-Jan. 1888
470	Newdowns Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35	0	0	45 0 0, 1 0 0-July. 1888
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 6 6	6	5 1/2	6	0 2 6, 0 2 0-Feb. 1888
6000	N. Wh. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan (S.E.)	nil.	12	10 11	0	14 12 0, 0 5 0-Aug. 1888
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blaize (S.E.)	1 2 6	15	14 15	0	33 5 0, 0 10 0-Mar. 1888
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Liskeard	100 0 0	420	0	0	294 10 0, 25 0 0-Nov. 1888
1772	Pobber (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	0	0	0	0	1 7 0, 0 7 0-Sept. 1888
560	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.)	20 13 2	86	92 1/2	95	84 14 6, 5 10 0-Feb. 1888
2500	Rhoswyl and Racheiddon (lead)	11 5 0	12	0	0	0 16 0, 0 3 0-July. 1888
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	2 10 0	11	10 1/2	11	1 0 0, 1 0 0-Mar. 1888
18000	Rusden Colliery Company, Limited	0 5 0	3 1/2	0	0	0 1 10 0, 0 1 0-Aug. 1888
256	South Canard (cop.), St. Cleer (S.E.)	2 10 0	460	465 475	0	456 0 0, 10 0 0-Jan. 1888
256	South Garmet (copper), Gwennap	26 0 0	58	0	0	4 0 0, 2 0 0-Feb. 1888
512	South Tolgas (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	75	70 72 1/2	0	83 10 0, 2 0 0-Mar. 1888
496	South Whal Francis, Illogan (S.E.)	18 18 9	215	205 210	0	320 5 0, 6 0 0-Mar. 1888
470	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	16 0 0	90	0	0	926 0 0, 6 0 0-Feb. 1888
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan (S.E.)	9 0 0	4	4 1/2	4 3/4	9 3 6, 0 5 0-Feb. 1888
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0	120	0	0	64 5 0, 3 0 0-Feb. 1888
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 0	14	40 41	0	15 7 6, 1 0 0-Mar. 1888
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan (S.E.)	1 10 0	23	21 23	0	15 14 0, 0 11 0-Mar. 1888
512	West Canard (cop.), Liskeard (S.E.)	10 0 0	80	80 85	0	147 2 6, 2 0 0-Mar. 1888
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	8	0	0	0 2 6, 0 2 6-Mar. 1888
400	West Whal Seton (cop.), Camborne	38 10 0	345	345 355	0	153 0 0, 7 0 0-Feb. 1888
240	Wheel Bai (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18	0	0	4 0 0, 1 0 0-Feb. 1888
512	Wheel Bassett (copper), Illogan (S.E.)	5 9 6	220	192 1/2	197 1/2	513 10 0, 6 0 0-Feb. 1888
256	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth (S.E.)	5 0 0	135	125 130	0	901 0 0, 3 0 0-Mar. 1888
5120	Wheel Charlotte, Penzance	1 1 0	1	3 1/2	4 1/2	0 0 0, 0 2 0-Feb. 1888
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	9	0	0	2385 10 0, 10 0 0-Feb. 1888
1024	Wheel Grylls (tin), Penzance	0 4 0	7	0	0	0 7 0, 0 5 0-Dec. 1888
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. (S.E.)	9 17 6	66	73 75	0	50 5 0, 3 10 0-Feb. 1888
500	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Lelant	7 4 6	0	0	0	51 13 0, 2 0 0-Feb. 1888
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot (S.E.)	8 0 0	49	48 50	0	43 2 6, 2 5 0-Mar. 1888
80	Wh. Ovels, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	0	0	230 13 0, 5 0 0-Feb. 1888
198	Wh. Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0 0	135	0	0	289 0 0, 2 10 0-Feb. 1888
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard (S.E.)	4 10 0	32	31 32	0	36 10 0, 1 0 0-Jan. 1888
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	40	0	0	31 15 6, 1 10 0-Jan. 1888

## MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Ballewidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	5	0	0	12 5 0, 0 5 0-Jan. 1888
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Gr., Derbysh.	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0, 0 5 0-April. 1888
100	Brynmor Hill (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0	5	5 1/2	0	13 0 0, 0 2 6-July. 1888
2000	Brynmor Hill, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	4 2 6	5	0	0	0 2 6, 0 2 6-Feb. 1888
380	Budnick Consols (tin), Penryn	2 2 6	15	0	0	0 10 0, 0 10 0-Mar. 1888
6000	Bulwer (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 9 0	1 1/4	0	0	0 2 6, 0 2 6-Aug. 1888
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0	0 2 6, 0 2 6-Dec. 1888
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	4 1/2	0	0	0 15 0, 0 3 0-June. 1888
2000	Colacomb (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	12	10 12	0	3 5 0, 0 3 0-Dec. 1888
256	Conderrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	80	0	0	85 0 0, 2 0 0-June. 1888
200	Dundrod Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	150	0	0	122 0 0, 0 10 0-June. 1888
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwennap	3 0 0	13	11 12	0	16 7 6, 1 10 0-Feb. 1888
12800	Drake Wals (tin, copper), Gwennap	2 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	0 13 0, 0 2 0-Sept. 1888
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	0 7 6, 0 2 6-Jan. 1888
1024	East Whal Margaret (tin), Gwennap	7 17 6	4	5 1/2	0	0 5 0, 0 5 0-Jan. 1888
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	3 1/2	0	0	41 4 3, 0 6 0-Feb. 1888
4448	General Mining Co. for Ire. (cop., id.)	4 0 0	4 1/2	0	0	1 0 8, 0 3 0-June. 1888
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12 5 0	2 1/2	0	0	22 0 0, 0 5 0-Sept. 1888
1024	Gonnamene (copper), St. Cleer	14 5 0	7	0	0	0 7 6, 0 7 6-Dec. 1888
26664	Gt. Wh. Vn. (tin, cop.), Helston (S.E.)	9 2 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	0 5 0, 0 5 0-Oct. 1888
119	Gt. Wh. Vn. (tin), Gwennap	100 0 0	11	0	0	221 0 0, 7 10 0-Feb. 1888
6000	Hington Down Consols (cop.), Calstock	3 16 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	2 16 0, 0 2 6-Nov. 1888
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11 0 0	8 1/2	0	0	4 2 6, 0 5 0-Jan. 1888
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000	0	0	1420 0 0, 50 0 0-June. 1888
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 9 11	2 1/2	0	0	0 10 0, 0 10 0-Dec. 1888
5000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	2 1/2	0	0	0 5 6, 0 3 0-Sept. 1888
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 4 6	1 1/2	0	0	1 11 0, 0 2 6-June. 1888
5000	Nantes & Penrhyn, Lim. (2 1/2% sha.)	2 5 0	1 1/2	0	0	0 1 6, 0 1 6-April. 1888
200	North Pool (copper), Pool	40 18 0	5 1/2	0	0	324 0 0, 2 0 0-Dec. 1888
700	North Rosewarne (copper), Camborne	14 0 0	25	25 25	0	750 0 0, 4 0 0-Feb. 1888
512	Rosewarne United (cop.), Gwennap	15 0 0	60	57 1/2	60	32 10 0, 1 10 0-July. 1888
10000	Scitridge Con. (cop.), Whitechurch (S.E.)	0 6 0	7 1/2	154 168	0	10 10 0, 0 2 6-July. 1888
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285	0	0	60 0 0, 20 0 0-June. 1888
794	Spears Con. (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 18 0	2	0	0	8 8 6, 0 2 6-Dec. 1888
280	Spears Moor (copper), St. Just	25 17 9	15	0	0	4 5 0, 0 10 0-June. 1888
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	2 1/2	0	0	0 17 6, 0 7 6-April. 1888
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 5 0	7 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 6, 0 1 0-Feb. 1888
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beeralston (S.E.)	4 10 0	39 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	4 13 6, 0 2 6-Feb. 1888
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	15	17 20	0	1 15 0, 1 10 0-Feb. 1888
128	Trevelyan (tin), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15	0	0	403 13 6, 2 10 0-April. 1888
4096	Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Menheniot, Cornw.	1 0 8	64	98 108	0	1 12 0, 0 3 0-April. 1888
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0	11	0	0	55 0 0, 5 0 0-Dec. 1888
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen (S.E.)	10 13 6	3 1/2	118 128	0	0 5 9, 0 1 0-July. 1888
512	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	15 0 0	67 1/2	59 55	0	22 0 0, 2 0 0-July. 1888
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	2 19 1	1 1/2	0	0	33 1 9, 0 10 0-April. 1888
6140	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	2 13 0	12 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 6 0, 0 1 0-Oct. 1888
256	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	5 15 0	3 1/2	350 350	0	42 0 0, 3 0 0-Oct. 1888
4096	Wheel Edward (cop.), Calstock (S.E.)	2 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	0 5 0, 0 5 0-May. 1888
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Knes	3 10 0	20	0	0	8 10 0, 1 10 0-Oct. 1888
5000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	4	0	0	0 6 0, 0 3 0-Mar. 1888
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.)	1 7 2	11	9 10	0	0 6 0, 1 0 0-Sept. 1888
490	Wheel Lovel (tin), Wendron	38 0 0	7	0	0	31 0 0, 1 0 0-Sept. 1888
240	Wheel Reath (tin), Uny Lelant	39 10 0	30	0	0	40 10 0, 3 0 0-Aug. 1888
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwennap	12 2 6	2 1/2	0	0	10 2 6, 0 7 6-Jan. 1888
4096	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1 16 6	3 1/2	0	0	2 12 6, 0 2 6-Dec. 1888

(\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.)

## FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Barru Barra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	140	140	0	210 0 0, 5 0 0-Dec. 1888
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba (S.E.)	40 0 0	38	38 38	0	88 12 0, 1 0 0-Jan. 1888
10000	Colapso Mining Company, Chili (S.E.)	16 0 0	12	10 12	0	5 18 0, 0 10 0-Mar. 1888
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta (L.)	10 0 0	10	0	0	7 1/2 per cent. - Yearly.
70000	English and Australian (S.E.)	5 0 0	1 1/4	0	0	0 10 0, 0 2 6-Sept. 1888
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc. Nova Scotia	20 0 0	25	25 25	0	13 10 0, 1 7 0-July. 1888
15000	Linares (id.), Pao Ancho, Spain (S.E.)	3 0 0	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	0 8 0, 0 2 6-June. 1888
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) (S.E.)	1 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 8 0, 0 1 6-Jan. 1888
10815	Marigalta and New Granada (S.E.)	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	0 10 0, 0 1 0-Jan. 1888
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes (S.E.)	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	0 10 0, 0 1 0-Jan. 1888

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan & Quannagen Uni. (cop.), Norw.	16 10 0	3	0	0	4 5 0, 0 15 0—Nov. 1888
10000	Portland (sil.-lead), France (S.E.)	20 0 0	5	4 1/2	0	1 0 0, 1 0 0—June, 1888
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba (S.E.)	16 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	33 0 0, 1 5 0—July, 1888
11000	St. John del Rey (L.), Brazil (S.E.)	15 0 0	12	11 1/2	0	35 7 6, 1 0 0—June, 1888
43174	Un. Mex. (sil.-id.), Mexico (S.E.)	28 5 0	2 3/4	2 3/4	0	1 16 6, 0 4 0—Feb. 1888